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Victoria Daily Times.

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To remind you that we are "ALWAYS OPEN."
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—P. P. P.—

VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1894. No. 86

RINGS

Set with Diamonds (single and in cluster), Rubies, Emeralds, Saphires, Opals and Pearls.

A large assortment of unset stones always on hand which can be mounted at short notice. Prices are AWAY DOWN at

CHALLONER & MITCHELL'S,
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Direct from the Manufacturer. The Latest Effects. Exclusive Styles. 4 Cases received this morning at

The Westside.

Over 90 different designs and makes in Jackets to select from. Over 60 novelties in capes—all different. This complete assortment for Spring and Summer wear surpasses anything we have ever shown.
Goods on Sale, To-Morrow, Wednesday.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

Clearance Sale of Books and Stationery,
BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEES.
Cloth Bound Books at HALF PRICE. School and other Books reduced.
J. JOHNSTON & CO., 77 Government Street.

Our Spring Goods Have Come

We have opened up some beautiful styles in TAN BOOTS AND SHOES. These goods are some of the best ever imported. Come and see. See and buy. You can't help it.

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...Corner Government and Johnson Streets.

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"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.

Builders' Hardware,
Stoves
Tinware and
Graniteware,
Sheet Metal Works,
Cornice Work,
Sky-Lights
And Roofing.

I.X.L.--The Best Steel Range Made.

WEILER BROS. Have Received

A Whole Carload Of Handsome OAK FURNITURE

Comprising Sideboards, Desks, Ex. Tables, Centre Tables, Chiffoniers, Hall Racks, Etc. Excellent Value, Best Finish, and these Goods are sure to please you.

LATEST ARRIVALS.
Japanese Matting, Japanese Rugs and Skin Rugs. Stonewear, Refrigerators, Butter Crocks, Etc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FEMALE COOK WANTED—Apply to the Matron, Jubilee Hospital. ap6-tf

WANTED—A general servant; one accustomed to children. 144 Menzies street. n6-2t

TO LET For housekeeping, two rooms, furnished, with water. Mrs. Wharton, 15 Caledonia avenue. ap6-1m

CLAY—In this city on April 5th, 1894, Gertrude, the youngest daughter of Samuel and Mary Clay, aged 2 years and 3 mths.

LOST—On the 5th of April, 1894, either on John or Government street, an engraved silver card case bearing the monogram "I. T. M. B." Anyone bringing the same to the Province Publishing Co. will be rewarded. ap6d1lt

A RARE CHANCE—As we are getting extremely busy with the Hydraulic Tree and Stump Extracting business we will sell the Paragon Oil business with the right to the Paragon Oil Can throughout the Island; a fortune for two live men; terms will be made easy to good and reliable parties. Apply 51 Yates St. ap6-2t

A GENUINE OFFER—A farm and a business for sale on very moderate terms in a pleasant neighborhood, with good roads; good buildings and improvements; an excellent opportunity for a family as a paying business is established and may be increased. Apply to Postmaster, Errington, B. C. ap6-4td-1tw

'What Our Church Stands For'

Will be the subject of a lecture by R. D. Fraser, M.A., in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church TO-NIGHT.

AUCTION

TO FISHERMEN.

Monday, April 16, 1894, at 11 a.m.

I have been instructed by Messrs. Findlay, Durham & Brodie to close consignment, to sell at my salesrooms, Wharf street, Victoria, B. C., 33 bales of salmon nets, 40 8-ply thread; 5 7-8 in. mesh; 40 meshes deep. 14 bales of salmon net twine, 40 8-ply; G. M. Davidson, Aberdeen, manufacturers. ap6-td GEO. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

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Who are continually on the lookout for places where their dollars will go the furthest in these hard times, claim our clothing to give the best wear and

PURCHASE

Their Clothing of us. These are facts that can be verified at any time, so fall in line and come to us, honest goods, lowest prices, first-class styles.

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Is personally selected by us, not only as to style, but as to material and make. Try us one time.

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Cash and one price.
55 Johnson street.

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General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points

From Halifax.

Allan Line, Parisian	April 14
Allan Line, Numidian	April 28
Dominion Line, Sarnia	April 21
Dominion Line, Labrador	May 5
Beaver Line, Superior	April 11
Beaver Line, Winnipeg	April 25

From New York.

Cunard Line, Aurania	April 10
Cunard Line, Umbria	April 14
White Star Line, Britannic	April 11
White Star Line, Majestic	April 18
American Line, Berlin	April 11
American Line, New York	April 18
Nor. Ger. Lloyd, Spree	April 17
Nor. Ger. Lloyd, Aller	April 21
Anchor Line, Circassia	April 14
Anchor Line, Ethiopia	April 21
Red Star Line, Waesland	April 11
Red Star Line, Friesland	April 18

Saloon fares from $40 to $90 according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $30 to $40. Steerage, $23 to $25. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government Sts.

A Time-Honored Privilege.

Printers are proverbially among the greatest sticklers for personal liberty, and one of the craft who has just struck the town was telling a few of his associates a story last night in the New Western which takes rank with the action of the same fraternity on a Boise (Idaho) morning paper when its members refused to work one night because there was a circus in town. The instance referred to happened in the Evansville (Ind.) Courier office, when the foreman became annoyed at what he considered the excessive profanity of the "comps." It seems a "new dress" was being "laid" on the paper—which, for the information of those unfamiliar with the technical terms, it may be stated means that new type was just being brought into use—and this periodical evidence of prosperity on the part of a newspaper is an abomination in the eyes of all printers from the fact that the new type is both difficult to handle and exceedingly trying to the eyesight. As a consequence of the increased profanity the foreman posted a notice that swearing was henceforth prohibited, and the printers immediately went on a strike. The local union signified its objection to the abridgment of the men's liberties by supporting their action.

CARRIED BY STORM.

Coxey's California Contingent of Industrials

OCCUPY THE TABERNACLE AT OAKLAND

An Order to Vacate They Treat with Contempt—Doors are Smashed Down and Ringleaders Apprehended—The Whole Gang Finally Run Out of Town in Box Cars.

San Francisco, April 6.—Capt. James S. Higgins, a well known shipping man, who was injured by falling a few days ago, died yesterday.

Oakland, Cal., April 6.—Early this morning the chief of police supported by 250 men made a formal demand on Col. Baker's contingent of the industrial army occupying the tabernacle, to vacate the place and proceed to Sacramento on box cars, provided for them by the railway company. They refused and the police thereupon broke into the tabernacle and arrested a number of the malcontents, including Commander Kelly, one of their leaders. Later on, the chief of police addressed the men asking them once more to leave. They again refused unless Commander Kelly was released. Kelly was eventually restored to liberty and the army formed in line and marched to the railway station and left for Sacramento at 4 a.m.

Oakland, April 6.—It took considerable time to get the six hundred men loaded on the train, but at 5 o'clock, nearly all had been stowed away, and the deputy sheriffs began to leave the grounds. About 80 men were put in each car, which did not make travelling very comfortable. The train finally got on its way a little after 5:30, and Oakland was rid of its first siege of an industrial army.

San Francisco, April 6.—Archbishop Gross of Oregon, Bishop Brondel of Montana, Bishop Scanlan of Salt Lake, Bishop Mora of Los Angeles, and Bishop Monogue of Sacramento, who will assist at the consecration of Rev. Geo. Montgomery as coadjutor, bishop of the southern diocese, at St. Mary's cathedral on Sunday, are expected to arrive in the city to-day. Preparations are being made for the reception.

Captain John Dawson, of the bark Archer, which was abandoned off the west coast of British Columbia, has been exonerated from all blame by Captain Kilting, of the Simla, Captain Mullman, of the Denmark, and British consul Donahoe, sitting as a board of inquiry.

Homestead, Pa., April 6.—Coxey's army passed the night in an ice-house on the river bank and this morning after a sumptuous breakfast Camp Homestead was left behind and the army, 500 strong, headed by the local band and an escort of citizens, departed for McKeesport.

Yale's Law Lecturer.

New Haven, Conn., April 6.—Professor Edward J. Phelps, of Yale, ex-minister to England, has practically recovered from his recent illness and now rides and walks daily. He has abandoned the proposed southern trip and intends to partly resume his classes at Yale with the opening of the spring term of the law school, April 11th. Part of his work will be taken by Judge Fenn, of the Connecticut supreme court, who has lectured in place of Professor Phelps since the latter's illness.

Fraudulent Chinese Certificates.

New York, April 6.—Deputy Collector Hawthorne has detained five Chinamen who arrived on Wednesday on the steamer Concho from Havana. They are charged with violating the Chinese exclusion law. The Chinamen were provided with passports, as required, but they were old, cancelled ones, made to look like new. The customs officials think that this fraud is being practiced extensively upon the government. Some Chinamen were arrested last week who were landed at Tampa and came here by rail, on the same pretence. Chinese Inspector Scharf believes the customs officers at Tampa are in collusion with the Chinese landing there. The Chinamen arrested yesterday were evidently well schooled in what their passports contained for they were able to tell what was written on them.

The Pennsylvania Strikers.

Uniontown, Pa., April 6.—It is now confidently expected that the delegate convention at Scottdale on Saturday will declare the strike ended and that on Monday morning the men will again be at work.

To Coin Mexican Dollars.

Washington, April 6.—In the senate a resolution requesting the President to enter into negotiations with Mexico looking to the coinage by the United States mints of standard Mexican dollars with a view to extending commercial relations with China and other Asiatic countries, was laid before the senate and Senator Teller argued in its favor.

An Enormous Growth.

New York, April 6.—Twenty-five years ago to-day the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church was brought into existence, and the event will be celebrated this evening by the various branches throughout the country. Although organized to raise a few hundred dollars to send a woman missionary to India it to-day has a sixth of a million members, supports 145 missionaries, 624 teachers, 435 schools and orphanages, and nine hospitals. It has half a million dollars' worth of real estate in India, China, Corea, Japan, South America, Mexico, Bulgaria and Burmah, and has not a single salaried officer.

Prendergast's Last Chance.

Chicago, April 6.—Whether Patrick Eugene Prendergast will go to the scaffold to-morrow, which happens to be his birthday, will be decided to-day. The announcement that the cold-blooded assassin of Mayor Carter H. Harrison would again be brought to the bar while his attorneys made another struggle for his wretched life was sufficient to bring an immense crowd to the vicinity of the old criminal court building at an early hour this morning. Unusual precautions were exercised by the bailiffs in admitting the public to the court room. A remarkably large number of members of the bar were on hand, attracted by the fact that the present proceedings are unprecedented in American jurisprudence. All sorts of rumors were afloat before the court opened. One was to the effect that the state would deny the jurisdiction of Judge Chetlain, in which case the convicted man might be hanged to-morrow. It was also rumored that an effort might be made to secure his release on habeas corpus on the ground that the day of execution having passed, Prendergast is held in custody without due process of law. Among members of the bar, however, a general opinion was expressed that the court would determine to go on with the proceedings in lunacy and to that end would grant the murderer a new lease of life. If proceeded with it will occupy at least two weeks.

Armed Catholic Societies.

New York, April 6.—Archbishop Ireland arrived here from St. Paul this morning as the special guest of the commandery of the State of New York of the military order of the Loyal Legion. By special invitation the distinguished prelate is to deliver an oration to-night before the commandery at Delmonico's, taking as his subject, "The Duty and Value of Patriotism." A large number of distinguished Americans will be present as the guests of the society.

Tillman's Thanks.

Columbia, S. C., April 6.—The state guards arrived at the capitol from Darlington at noon to-day and were addressed by Governor Tillman. He thanked them in the name of the state for the prompt and efficient services rendered by them, and added that it was time for all bitterness, anger and animosity to cease.

The Two Monarchs.

Pola, Austria, April 6.—The German emperor arrived this morning on board the warship Von Moltke. All the ships in the harbor were decorated and a salute was fired.

Venice, April 6.—The meeting of King Humbert and Emperor William to-morrow will be celebrated with great rejoicings.

A Royalist Echo.

New York, April 6.—Davis, guardian of Princess Kaiulani, sailed on the Lucania for England to-day. Davies says four-fifths of the people of Hawaii favor the restoration of the monarchy. He professed to be ignorant of the plans of the princess.

An Overworked Official.

St. Louis, April 6.—Receiver Clarke of the U. P. railway is at his home in this city for a six months' rest upon the advice of his physicians. His health is enfeebled by the heavy strain in taking charge of the U. P. matters.

Dress Reform.

The emancipation of women from skirts is going on steadily through more influences than one. Possibly the production of "The Amazons," in which all the actresses wear knee breeches, has something to do with the gradual familiarity with the spectacle of women without long dresses in broad daylight, but the bicycle is not to be despised as a means of familiarizing the eye with what was an anomaly. Yesterday afternoon two women, who wore baggy breeches, leggings, jackets and capes, rode calmly up Madison avenue, and beyond an occasional stare from a truckman they attracted little attention. Their costumes were made of velveteen, and the women looked remarkably pretty in smart masculine attire. In Paris women ride bicycles through the parks and upon public boulevards at all hours of the day in breeches, only over there they go a shade further that the advanced guard do here, and use garments that fit the outlines of the figure closely. At first the papers caricatured the riders, and there was a movement against them on the part of the women's societies, but a great many ladies of aristocratic birth took up the hobby, and the bicycle exercise in the morning is now an important part of the fashionable Parisian woman's life. Sara Bernhardt and Rosa Bonheur are not the only women who have worn the male attire in the studio. Many of the women painters in New York affect that particular hobby, and so do the women who have gymnasiums in their houses, where they make a point of exercising under the various systems now in vogue.—New York Sun.

Sailing Through the Maelstorm.

The maelstrom! I remembered all the thrilling tales told of this ugly whirlpool, and how vividly it was illustrated in the geography I studied as a child. I had just read a most graphic and blood-curdling description of it by Peter Dass, in his "Trumpet of Nordland." I was thinking of the countless whales that had been swallowed and digested by its vortex, and of the thousands of ships that had been entangled in its greedy current and ground fine as flour; but the captain assured us all that we need have no fear, and when we crossed it it was astonished to find it as calm and peaceful as an inland lake. The fact is, however, that the maelstrom may at times be extremely dangerous, and a vessel caught there in a strong is invariably lost. The Cyclopaedia tells us that the maelstrom is an ordinary whirlpool caused by a tremendous current running in the opposite direction to the wind. It attributes it to the ebb and flow of the sea, and talks learnedly about its depth as being only twenty fathoms, while immediately outside of the strait, where the whirlpool is formed, the water suddenly becomes two hundred fathoms deep; and thus tide and gale and this Niagara-like plunge, all combined, are made to lash the water into a perfect fury.—R. B. Anderson, in April Scribner.

PERSONAL.

Wm. Beach, of Winnipeg, registered at the Oriental last evening.

R. Ackland, who has been laid up with a sprained ankle, was out again yesterday.

C. A. Rattray, of the Great Northern Railway, is confined to the house suffering with an affection of the eyes.

STILL THEY COME.

Manufacturers of Toronto Send Delegates

TO INTERVIEW THE GOVERNMENT

About Their Tariff Reductions—They Complain That Duty is Still Maintained on Their Raw Material—This is Unfair to Them—Commander of the Bisley Team.

Ottawa, April 6.—A petition for the New Westminster and Burrard Inlet Steamship Company's bill passed the standing orders committee to-day.

It is reported here that Lieut.-Col. Armstrong of St. John, N. B., will command the Bisley team.

A large and influential delegation is here from the Toronto board of trade protesting against the tariff bill. It represents the manufacturers' committee of the board. Some of the delegates are free traders, but all alike condemn tariff changes. They say that while the new bill reduces the duty on manufactured articles it gives the manufacturer no relief by the reduction of duty on his raw material.

Bank of England Irregularities.

London, April 6.—A stormy meeting of the directors of the Bank of England is in progress to-day. As a result of pressure brought to bear upon the board, audience was given to a delegation of prominent stockholders. These presented a memorial demanding a thorough investigation of the operations of the various officials appointed by Cashier May, who was recently removed from his post owing to the discovery that he had committed irregularities involving the bank in a probable loss of one and a quarter million dollars. The memorial also hinted that legal proceedings might eventually be found necessary, and demanded that, as a precautionary measure, three financiers of note should be placed on the directory as the direct representatives of the great mass of stockholders so that the directory should no longer be regarded as a close corporation. It was stated that no disposition existed to remove David Powell from his position as governor, but that reform in the management in the great institution should and must be introduced. This expression of opinion gave rise to a long and animated discussion. It is regarded as certain, however, that the powers that be of the bank will be compelled to give way to the popular feeling.

A Mexican Earthquake.

City of Mexico, April 6.—Another severe earthquake shock has occurred on the Isthmus of Teltquantepec. Much damage was done to the towns and villages on the Pacific coast.

Those Discordant Voices.

London, April 6.—The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting on the debate on the Behring Sea bill in the house yesterday, say it is a great pity discordant voices should have been heard. The arbitration tribunal afforded an honorable and practicable escape from a difficult position and the means of strengthening the excellent relations existing between England and America.

Montt Was Not Satisfied.

Santiago, Chile, April 6.—The radical and liberal ministry formed on Wednesday was not satisfactory to President Montt and they resigned yesterday.

General News.

Cheyenne, Wyo., April 5.—M. Duncan, a stockman formerly of the Rock Springs Review, perished in the blizzard which swept over Wyoming last week. Duncan was travelling to his ranch when overcome by the storm. His body was found half eaten by coyotes thirty miles from Rock Springs.

Elizabeth, N. J., April 6.—This morning the brick wall of a building in course of erection on Broad street, fell on a gang of bricklayers, injuring five severely. It is thought one will die.

New York, April 6.—This morning saloon-keeper Zimmerman committed suicide in Central Park by shooting himself.

New York, April 6.—The trouble between the brotherhood of carpenters and other trades unions employed on the board of trade building has been settled.

Washington, April 6.—The President to-day nominated Lycurgus R. Woodward, of California, to be commissioner in and for the district of Alaska.

Washington, April 6.—The war department has received no reports from the scene of the Indian trouble near Fort Reno, and it is believed the first account was exaggerated.

Rome, April 6.—King Humbert left Rome last evening for Venice, where he will meet the German Emperor.

Plymouth, April 6.—Thomas Picton, the last victim of the Gaylord strike, was discovered to-day.

Milwaukee, April 6.—Judge Jenkins said to-day that in his decision he would modify his Northern Pacific non-strike order so as to permit the men to quit work quietly, but not to use violence. He admitted also that he would not further enjoin them from coming together.

Pollard Against Breckenridge.

Washington, April 6.—In the Breckinridge-Pollard trial to-day Dr. Mary Parsons, the physician who attended Miss Pollard at the birth of her child in 1888, was called by the plaintiff. She testified that she wrote the name "Dietz Downing" on a slip of paper and pinned it to the dress of the Pollard baby, which was brought to the Washington foundling asylum.

After some testimony contradictory to that of the defence the plaintiff was recalled. She denied the evidence of Breckinridge to the effect that she had admitted improper intimacy with Rodes or that she ever went to the gate of Sarah Goss house until she went through it with defendant.

BEHRING SEA DISCUSSED.

Notable Discussion on the Matter in the British House.

London, April 5.—Sir George Baden-Powell, Conservative M.P. for the Kirkdale division of Liverpool, and formerly commissioner to the Behring Sea, questioned the government in the house of commons this evening as to the bill providing for the execution of the Paris award. He wished to know whether or not the bill had been fully approved by the Canadian government.

Rt. Hon. Sydney Charles Buxton, parliamentary secretary for the Colonial Office, replied that the Dominion government had agreed in general to the conditions of the bill, although much opposed to one or two of its details. The Behring Sea bill which had been introduced into the U. S. congress differed in form from the bill before the house. In substance the two measures were very similar. The points of difference would be explained later.

Sir G. Baden-Powell: "Were the points on which Canada disagreed with the home government considered before the bill received its final shape?"

Mr. Buxton: "The papers on this subject will arrive to-morrow, therefore the government will not answer the question now."

Mr. Gibson-Bowles, Tory, for King's Lynn: "Was the agreement of Canada unconditional or the same as when a modus vivendi was agreed to on the condition that Canadian sealers should receive compensation?"

Mr. Buxton: "The hon. member must wait for a decided answer until the government receive the papers. The government understands that Canada has not attached any conditions and that compensation has not been asked."

Sir Charles Russell, attorney-general, then moved the second reading. He reviewed the events leading up to the Paris arbitration, and complimented Lord Salisbury upon his efforts to make a friendly arrangement with the United States. "It would have been most unhappy even then," said Sir Charles, "if the two countries which have so much in common had resorted to the rude method of force to decide their quarrel." (Hear, hear.) Sir Charles referred to the services of the late Lord Hannen, who represented Great Britain's interests in the arbitration tribunal, speaking of the impressive dignity and conspicuous fidelity with which he had discharged his duties.

"While sitting as a representative of Great Britain," said the attorney-general, "he never forgot that he was there also in a judicial capacity. The award of the court was very satisfactory from the British point of view. It settled questions of jurisdiction in accordance with the view which our government had first put forward and provided proper regulations for the fisheries as well as redress for the British subjects who suffered injury. The bill is drawn practically on the lines of the modus vivendi, but the area to which its provisions apply is somewhat wider. It applies only to British subjects, as the American bill applies only to Americans."

Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, leader of the Unionists, said that the government had pursued a wise course in not losing a moment in fulfilling British obligations. In doing this work of international justice the minister would have the support of himself and his colleagues. (Hear, hear.)

Sir George Baden-Powell protested that the bill ha dmany flaws and was the reverse of a protection of the fur seals. "It was a grave omission," he said, "that it did not provide for a close season ashore. The slaughter of seals ashore led to the extinction of the animals in certain regions."

Mr. Gibson-Bowles found fault with the Paris Court of Arbitration. "Its decision," he said, "had given Great Britain the shadow without the substance in Behring sea. One effect of the award would be that the British people would be taxed in order to subsidize one of the greatest monopolies the world has ever seen."

Sir Richard Webster, Conservative for the Isle of Wight, and one of the British counsellors at the Paris tribunal, rebuked Mr. Bowles. Neither the time nor the place, he said, was fitting for a challenge of the tribunal's decisions. The legislatures of the two countries were bound in honor to give effect to the award. All in all, the regulations would suppress the evils which both countries objected to most strenuously. The award has proved a reasonable solution of a difficult question. He himself regarded the result of the arbitration as a long step toward the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means. The award was a monument of what could be done by fair argument towards settling dangerous international differences.

After Sir Richard Webster's speech, the bill passed its second reading.

After the second reading of the Behring Sea bill, the debate on the Scotch committee bill was resumed and kept up till the adjournment.

Coxey and His Tramps.

Washington, April 5.—The Coxey movement has taken front rank as a topic of discussion in Washington. By starting on what may prove to be a most distressful march to this city, the "peace army" has established a claim to more of serious consideration than has generally been given it, and if Coxey continues on his way, as he probably will, the amount of consideration will doubtless grow daily. The object of his raid on the national capital is well known and does not need to be discussed—fiat money is an ancient topic in the United States—but the probable results of his forward movement are legitimate subjects for debate. The information that comes from the moving army indicates the presence in that body of a large proportion of professional loafers—"tramps" to use a generally understood term—and persons who have a more than passing acquaintance with police courts and the work houses. The growth of the march will be closely watched by those who are concerned in behalf of good order, and on the developments noted the local authorities will base their plan of campaign. To permit a multitude of penniless men to enter the capital city and indulge in demonstration and mendicancy would be nothing less than folly, and the authorities are not likely to be guilty of that.

St. Louis, Mo., April 5.—The experiences of General Frye in the large cities and towns throughout which his army has passed and the liberal treatment they have received led them to ask Mayor Walbridge for food for his followers, and the mayor declined to give them aid. Gen. Frye then went to President Boyd of the Merchants' Exchange, who started a collection. A sum sufficient to supply the immediate needs of the army was soon collected. The strange appearance of Gen. Frye with two of his followers on 'change caused much comment among the members, and they were frequently asked what they intended to do when they arrived at Washington. "We will ask," said Gen. Frye, "that immigration be stopped; that the government issue $1,000,000,000 in money, and that we be given employment by the government on the construction of roads, or anything else. What we want is work and a chance to earn our living." When asked what his men could do, he stated that they were all mechanics, except two, who are preachers, and there are 67 Knights of Pythias in the army.

ENDS IN SMOKE.

The Coke Workers' Strike Turns Out a Fiasco.

Scottdale, Pa., April 5.—The march of the strikers from Connellsville to Mount Pleasant and the stop here last night proved only a blank cartridge, and the "Solid North," as the leaders are pleased to call it, remains unbroken. That the strike is a failure is not questioned now, and it is only a matter of a few days until the shortest and most destructive labor trouble in the history of the coke region will be but a deplorable thing of the past. The paint works of the McClure Coke Company, which closed to-day will be started to-morrow. These works are on the border of Fayette county, and the strikers who camped here last night visited the houses of the workmen and remained until morning.

The arrest of Vice-President Davies here last night was a serious blow, and for a time the strikers were demoralized. Alex. Marky was selected as the new leader, and the 2500 idle men who slept around the camp fires in the muddy park took up the march for Mount Pleasant at 10 o'clock. When they reached Bessemer they were met by Sheriff McCann, of Westmorland county, and 100 deputies, and escorted to Mount Pleasant, then back to the county line near Iron Bridge. McCann displayed commendable courage, and no doubt the prompt and determined position taken prevented the destruction of property and life, as the Hungarians were in a very dangerous mood over the arrest of Davies, and they made open threats of violence when they left his place.

They reached here on their way home about 5 o'clock and the leaders showed evident signs of disappointment and discouragement. One of them said that they had met with but little success, and that they would go to their homes and remain there, as they were satisfied that it was utterly impossible to make the strike general. All along the line the Frick employees remained at work and boldly declared that they would not come, as they were receiving more wages and better treatment than the miners and brewers at the other works. To-night everything is quiet along the line, but it may be a calm before a storm. The works are all heavily guarded, and if the meetings were adjourned to-day to throw the strikers off, as many believe, and if the strikers visit the works in this neighborhood in squads, there will be bloodshed. A report has reached here that 400 Hungarians were marching from Alverton to the Morewood and Alice mines. Eighty special officers have left here to assist in protecting the works.

The Corean Affair

Washington, April 5.—A telegram has been received announcing that Kim Oh Kun, a Corean political refugee of some note, has been assassinated by a fellow countryman at Shanghai. About the same time an attempt was made upon the life of Pak Yong, another Corean political refugee in Tokio, the assailants being three Coreans. One of them was arrested while the others escaped to the Corean legation. The one that was taken alleged that he and his companions had been commissioned by the Corean authorities to kill Pak. The Japanese government demanded the surrender of the men who had taken refuge in the legation, but the Corean minister refused to give them up. Subsequent demands were refused in the same manner. When finally on the 3rd, the minister for foreign affairs informed the Corean minister that unless the fugitives were voluntarily surrendered he would be compelled to instruct the police to enter the legation premises and to execute the warrants of arrest there, the minister sent the men away from the legation and they were arrested by the Japanese police. Kim Oh Kun, who was assassinated at Shanghai, led a checkered and romantic career. In the early eighties he was looked upon as the leader of the progressive party in Corea, and as an influential favorite of the king, but in 1884 he attempted to wrest the power from the Conservative party, failed and was obliged to flee to Japan.

Terrible Fatal Explosion.

Pittsburg, April 5.—A special to the Times from Oil City, Pa., says: Joseph Kollas, a German, his wife and three children, living in the northern part of this city, were killed last night by an explosion in their home. The whole rear end of the house was blown away, and Kollas was found dismembered lying beneath the debris. The head of one of the children was almost severed from the body. Another was found near a shed, twenty yards away, in a horribly mutilated condition. The child of a neighbor, Joseph Fesser was playing in the yard when the explosion occurred. She lived for a few minutes, but was frightfully mangled. Mrs. Kollas and one child, who were in the kitchen at the time, were severely shocked, the mother dying after being removed to the hospital. The baby's eyes were blown out, and it cannot recover. The cause of the accident is a mystery. Some say it was a partly empty can of nitro-glycerine while others say it was a dynamite cartridge which Kollas was examining, the latter being the general accepted theory.

Mrs. Languish—"Tired! Oh, so tired all the time!" Mrs. Smart—"Well, so I used to be until I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a spring medicine, and now I don't know what it is to have that tired feeling. Try it, my dear; only be sure and get Ayer's."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SCATHING REPROOF.

Judge Bradley Gives Some Morbid People a Terrible Tongue Lashing.

Washington, April 5.—In the trial of the Pollard-Breckinridge suit to-day, Mr. Justice Bradley gave utterance to the feelings of disgust with which he has witnessed the brutal curiosity of the men and women who have crowded the court from day to day to drink in the vile details of the case. With a vigor which considerably abashed these human vultures and, seemed to strike them with some shame the judge thundered from the bench at the close of the day's proceedings: "If the parties to this case would like to go out first they may do so, and I will keep the crowd back," as the people began to stir from their seats. Accordingly Miss Pollard and her attorneys filed through the little door between the judge and the jury. Several men made a rush from their seats after them.

Judge Bradley's cheeks flushed and he rapped the desk fiercely. "The court has not adjourned," he shouted above the hustling noises. Take your seats." Then, pointing to one conspicuous offender, who was half way across the room with his hat on, "Take off your hat there and go back where you came from. Take your seats." As the men relapsed into their seats the judge declared in his sternest tones:

"This morbid curiosity which has been manifested since the beginning of this trial is perfectly disgusting. The corridors of the court have been crowded; the egress has been crowded, and I understand the sidewalks in front of the office of counsel have been crowded showing an eagerness to see the parties to this suit. They seem to forget that someone beside the parties to the suit are on trial here. The spectators have been on trial for their decency, and they have been the subject of indecent conduct. These men who come here day after day remind me of buzzards sitting on a fence, waiting for a sick horse to die waiting for a pile of carrion."

Then turning to the crier he demanded, "Adjourn the court," and strode out, pushing his way through the halls and across the street in a crowd of several hundred men and women waiting to catch a glimpse of Madeline Pollard and Mr. Breckinridge.

Broken in Health

That Tired Feeling, Constipation and Pain in the Back

Appetite and Health Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mr. Chas. Steele
St. Catherine's, Ont.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"For a number of years I have been troubled with a general tired feeling, shortness of breath, pain in the back, and constipation. I could get only little rest at night on account of the pain and had no appetite whatever. I was that tired in my limbs that I gave out before half the day was gone. I tried a great number of medicines but did not get any permanent relief from any source until, upon recommendation of a friend, I purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which made me feel better at once. I have continued its use, having taken three bottles, and

I Feel Like a New Man.

I have a good appetite, feel as strong as ever I did, and enjoy perfect rest at night. I have much pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla." CHARLES STEELE, with Erie Preserving Co., St. Catherine's, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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Babies need fat

Mother's milk, though thin and watery in appearance, contains from 2 to 6 per cent. of fat.

Fat is needed, not only for the growth of brain and nerves, which is very rapid in children, but also for the perfect formation of the other tissues.

MILK GRANULES

contains 3 per cent. of butter fat, and it is

The Perfect Equivalent of Mother's Milk.

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YOU CAN SEE IT ALL FOR 10 CENTS A PORTFOLIO.

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Canadians who fully realise the beauty and grandeur of the scenery of this continent. The magnificent work, "America Photographed," which we have secured exclusively for Times' readers, portrays by photographic engravings and vivid description the magnificent scenery and the wonderful works of man. Those

Who Stop to Think

Will readily see the scope for artistic effect and the splendid educational advantages of such a work. "America Photographed" covers this great field with splendid photographs and interesting descriptions as no other work has ever done. The views are the perfection of the photographer's camera and the engraver's skill; they embrace everything of importance, that is interesting, scenic and historic in Canada, Alaska, the United States and Mexico. It seems

That in America

The Creator has planned everything on a mighty scale. The Selkirk mountains in British Columbia make the Alps appear insignificant by comparison. The Mississippi and its tributaries make the longest river in the world; the Grand Canyon of the Colorado is the most appalling chasm of the earth, and the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky the largest and strangest cavern. Nature here planned everything on a scale that

Is the Grandest

and most magnificent. Popocatepetl is 17,540 feet high, while the altitude of Mount Blanc is only 15,786. The height of Mount St. Elias is 19,000 feet, and the Matterhorn, Italy, reaches less than 15,000 feet skyward. Every extreme of tropic and frigid is reached. In the natural

Scenery and The

Work of art alike is afforded a rich field for the traveller and the student. To those who follow closely the pages of "America Photographed," as issued by the Times, will be imparted a fund of information in the geography, topography, history and resources of North America that can be acquired from no other single work. It will touch alike city, stream, mountain and forest. The almost unnumbered grandeurs of nature and

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Will be pictured by photography and talked about by some of the best writers known. As an educator it will be invaluable alike to young and old, yet when its pages bring to view the magnificent engravings, triumphs of the photographer's art and the engraver's genius, the acquisition of knowledge will be rendered a pleasure rather than a task.

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Clip one coupon from the Times (printed on 5th page), of any day this week and bring or send them to the Times office, accompanied by 10 cents (12 cents if sent by mail), and you will be given series No. 2 of "America Photographed."

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No. 2 contains the following photographs 11x13, with descriptions: Rapids of Niagara above the Falls; Upper Twin Lakes, Colorado; The City of Mexico; Sault Ste. Marie Canal; Cotton Picking in Mississippi; The City of Chihuahua; Spanish Moss near Baton Rouge, Mississippi; Bridge over the Ohio at Cairo, Ill.; Falls of Jaunacatlan; The Dells of the Wisconsin River; Ute Pass; Interior of the Church of Guadalupe; Devil's Slide, Weber Canyon; Water Carriers at Guanajuato; Dome Rock, Boulder Canyon.

Remember—10 cents at office; 12 cents by mail.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Bills Being Passed Through the House Without a Great Deal of Delay.

Does the Government Show Favoritism in Giving Out Their Book-Binding.

APRIL 5th.

The Speaker took the chair at two o'clock; prayers by the Rev. P. McF. Macleod.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved that the house do resolve itself into a committee of the whole, for the purpose of considering the petition of Robert T. Williams with reference to the binding of the statutes, journals and sessional papers of the assembly, and other work of a similar character required by the province; and that copies of all tenders and contracts for such work, received or executed during the last eight years, be placed before the house and referred to such committee. The mover said, turning to the journals, it would be seen that the house had expressed the opinion that tenders should be called for for the binding of the statutes, etc. The resolution had been ignored. The work had been given as a matter of favoritism. The government had paid $1 a volume for binding the statutes of 1893. This had been paid to M. Miller. He had shown the book to several practical binders and the highest estimate he had for it was 40 cents and the government pays $1 for it without competition, although the house said tenders should be called for. If that was so what about the two hundred volumes bound in paper for which the government paid 75 cents a volume. If the government had 60 cents a volume to throw away for binding the statutes they should spend it on roads, streets and bridges. When work of the kind had to be done it should be put up to public competition. It might be a way of obtaining political support, but it was not the way to deal with public funds.

Hon. Col. Baker read a statement from the Queen's printer saying that Mr. Williams formerly did the binding but for some reason refused to do any more and the work was given to Mr. Miller, who did it more cheaply than Mr. Williams had been doing it.

Mr. Semlin said he was surprised that a member of the government refused to allow the matter to be investigated in committee of the whole. The house must come to the conclusion that the government had been using the public money with liberality and extravagance for political purposes while the people were calling out for roads, streets and bridges. The petition from Mr. Williams verified the charge that the government was wasting money.

Hon. Mr. Turner said he had a statement from a workman saying that another binder paid higher wages and worked his men shorter hours than Mr. Williams. The statement was entitled to as much credence as were the statements in Mr. Williams' petition. In 1885 and 1886, when tenders were called for for binding the sessional papers and statutes Mr. Williams' tender was $3.05 for the three volumes, and Mr. Miller bid $1.30. Later on when the statute books were much larger the late Hon. Mr. Robson increased the price to be paid. Year before last tenders were called for for some work for the land registry office and the contract was awarded to Mr. Miller because his work was better.

Mr. Brown said the last speaker had overlooked the main point in the petition, viz., that the work should be done by contract. There were four binderies in the province capable of doing the work, and the question was why was the work not done by public competition? The chances are that the province is paying too much for the work. The only test of the charges was to call for tenders. The statements read by Mr. Turner were no doubt inspired by the rival establishment.

Hon. Mr. Davie thought the matter could be safely left in the hands of the government. As had been shown by the finance minister, Mr. Williams had charged more for binding small books than Mr. Miller charged for binding larger volumes. At times tenders were called for for binding. He thought tenders should be called for, and he had no doubt that tenders would be called for this year. The work was not given to Mr. Miller for political purposes, as Mr. Williams was as strong a supporter of the government as was Mr. Miller.

Dr. Milne said the government should place before the house the tenders and contracts. But they had not called for tenders as laid down in the resolution of the house. The attorney-general had said Mr. Williams was a government supporter. Why it was only a few years ago that Mr. Williams was an opposition candidate to the government. The only way he could receive any government work was by being friendly to the government.

Mr. Hunter spoke in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. Cotton said the members were assured by the premier early in the session that tenders were called for. This was the reason why the resolution was not introduced early in the session. From what the finance minister had said he had thought that Mr. Williams was a terrible person, but the premier had vindicated Mr. Williams' character. After the statement of the premier the house could place every reliance upon the petition.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the last speaker had shown why the resolution had not been introduced early in the session. On the strength of what the premier had told him early in the session he had told people that tenders were called for for the binding. The members were in an unfortunate position if they could not believe what a minister of the crown told them. It was too late to appoint a select committee, so the only way to deal with the matter was to resolve the house into committee of the whole and have the papers brought down. The tenders put in several years ago were no criterion. Mr. Williams' political opinions had nothing to do with the matter. The question was could a sum of money be saved by the province. In 1888 it was said tenders would be called for for binding the consolidated statutes, but it was never done.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he did not remember saying that tenders were called for the binding.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the statement was made in committee on the estimates. He did not think the premier meant to mislead the house. It was the provincial secretary's work to attend to the matter.

The resolution was negatived on a division of 15 to 9.

Hon. Mr. Davie presented papers respecting the case of Davies vs. McMillan.

Mr. Kitchen asked the premier: (1) Is it the intention of the government to do anything to redeem the premier's promise made at Chilliwack in regard to the Chilliwack railroad? (2.) On what grounds did the executive decline to carry out the legislation of last session regarding the Chilliwack railroad?

Hon. Mr. Davie—Oh, that's out of order.

Mr. Speaker reserved his decision.

Hon. Mr. Davie continued the debate on the Creditors' Trust Deeds bill. There were, he said, good points in the bill. When the previous bill was passed there were only two registry offices in the province, so it was not so difficult to register assignments all over the province. The bill before the house remedied it. The clause that provided that an assignment should take precedence of all judgments would meet with objections. There was not much objection to other portions of the bill, although it should be approached with timidity as mistakes could easily creep into such legislation. He would not, however, vote against the bill.

The bill was read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Davie presented an order-in-council respecting law and order in the northern portion of the province.

The house went into committee on the game bill.

The hon. gentleman from Cowichan district defended the mountain goat. He is, he said, a harmless creature and does not even get "as full as a goat," no matter what the provocation. The member for Lillooet at this point took a hand in the "game" and called down the member from Cowichan. He defended himself against the aspersions that he was a "pot-hunter" but maintained that he would take his chances in a "jack-pot." The leader of the opposition "chipped in" and so did the member for Comox who was a "hunter" and took a shot at "martin."

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved an amendment which would allow deerskins to be exported. The amendment was lost.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

On consideration of the report on the municipal bill, Mr. Brown moved an amendment to the declaration for voters to agree with the qualifications placed in the bill. It was adopted.

Mr. Kitchen moved an amendment establishing householder qualifications in rural municipalities. Adopted.

Mr. Anderson moved the following as a new sub-section: "To limit and define an area adjoining and surrounding the public markets of the said corporation, within which area so established by the council no fish, game, poultry, or other articles which the council may deem objectionable shall be sold, or exposed for sale, except at the public market or markets within the said area, and to fix a penalty for any contravention thereof." The amendment was negatived.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved an amendment providing that a by-law to be passed should receive the support of 65 per cent. of those who vote. The amendment was lost.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved the following as a new section: No by-law for borrowing money, which is not to be repayable within the then current year, or for contracting a debt or otherwise upon the credit of a corporation of a city municipality to meet an expenditure or to incur a liability beyond the municipal revenue for the current year, shall be introduced or passed by the council of the corporation unless (in addition to the other requirements in that respect) a petition signed by the owners of the land or real property in the limits of the municipality subject to taxation, and representing at least one-half in value of the land or real property on the then last revised assessment roll, has first been presented to the council requesting that a by-law may be introduced and considered by the council, stating definitely its purpose. This, Mr. Beaven contended, was necessary as the house had practically abolished property qualifications.

The amendment was lost.

The house rose at 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Grant moved an amendment to the municipal bill which would provide that the corporation should pay their share of local improvement works. Adopted.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved the following as a new clause: "235. The person to whom a new license to sell by retail has been granted and issued shall not be entitled or allowed to transfer the same to any other person, but if he desires a renewal of the said license in his own name he shall make application for such renewal, personally or by agent, to the board of licensing commissioners sitting in open court, and the said board may grant or refuse a renewal of the same at its discretion." This, Mr. Beaven said, imposed no new regulation on the license holders; it simply made it necessary for the license holder to advertise for a renewal.

Mr. Speaker ruled that the amendment, with the exception of the first two lines, was out of order, as a similar motion had been negatived at the same stage of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Beaven amended the resolution as suggested, and it was negatived.

Mr. Grant moved an amendment providing for a board of commissioners to deal with the sinking funds of Victoria. The proposed clause to deal with this read:

"115 a. A board of commissioners, consisting of three persons to be appointed as hereinafter mentioned, shall have the control and management of all the sinking funds and interest of the corporation of the city of Victoria, and of all moneys realized from special loans until such time as the same be required for the purpose or purposes for which they were obtained. Such board of commissioners may invest such sinking funds either in acquiring local improvement debentures issued by the said corporation, or on first mortgage of real estate, provided that no advance shall be made on mortgage as aforesaid for an amount greater than one-third of the assessed value of such real estate, and at a rate of interest not greater than seven per cent., or may be deposited in any chartered bank doing business in the said city of Victoria from time to time as may be necessary, but in no case shall any investment of any particular sinking fund or of any unexpended moneys or special loans, be made for a period longer than the periods specified in the by-law or other authority authorizing such loans at which the same matures, or in case of unexpended moneys beyond a period of one year; and all interest and accumulations arising from such investments as aforesaid shall be subject to be dealt with in like manner and as aforesaid. The corporation of the city of Victoria may appoint, by resolution under the seal of the corporation, one of such commissioners; the Lieutenant-Governor in council may, by order in council, appoint one of such commissioners; and the third of such commissioners shall be appointed by a judge of the supreme court of British Columbia upon application in a summary manner by said corporation. Each of the said commissioners shall hold office during the pleasure of his appointor, and all sinking funds and accumulated interest in connection with special loans of the said corporation shall be vested in the said commissioners, in trust for the purpose for which they were obtained, subject to investment as hereinbefore provided. Such commissioners may be paid such remuneration for their services as may be mutually agreed upon by the council of the said corporation and the Lieutenant-Governor in council, to be paid by the said corporation."

Dr. Milne pointed out that money had been borrowed in England on the understanding that the sinking funds would be placed in a chartered bank. The proposition was a dangerous one.

Hon. Mr. Turner opposed the amendment. He said it would tend to decrease the credit of the city.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said it was needless to state that he was opposed to the proposition. It would be breaking faith with the holders of debentures. The city council did not desire the amendment.

Hon. Mr. Davie read the leader of the opposition a lecture for calling Hon. Col. Baker the "hero of Cranbrook," but said, nevertheless, he had to agree with him regarding the question before the house.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Grant moved the following as a new clause: "When the corporation of any municipality has a sum of money on hand which has been borrowed for a special purpose by the authority of a loan by-law, and when the council deems it undesirable to expend for such purpose the money borrowed, it shall be lawful for the council to place before the ratepayers a by-law providing for the expenditure of such sum of money for some other purpose; said by-law shall be subject to the provisions of the Municipal act, 1892, and amendments as to the passage of by-laws for creating debts." Adopted.

Mr. Grant moved to strike out clause 47 of the act of 1893, which provides for interest on taxes not paid before December 31st. The amendment was passed.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the following as a new clause: "4. The Lieutenant-Governor in council may, when granting letters patent of incorporation to a district municipality, vary the boundaries of the district as mentioned in the petition, for the purpose of making the same regular and in conformity with the boundaries of neighboring municipalities, or so that no small piece of land may be excluded from any municipality or otherwise, as may be expedient." Adopted.

The report of the bill was adopted as amended.

The cattle act amendment bill was passed.

The house went into committee, Mr. Smith in the chair, to consider the licenses act amendment bill.

Mr. Brown moved the the committee rise. This brought about a long discussion, the motion finally being voted down.

Mr. Watt moved an amendment providing that no license shall be issued to a Chinaman. The amendment was adopted and the bill was reported complete.

Mr. Speaker ruled that the question asked by Mr. Kitchen during the afternoon should be altered, which he had done. The questions would now read: 1. Is it the intention of the government to do anything in regard to the Chilliwack railroad? 2. On what grounds did the executive fail to carry out the legislation of last session regarding the Chilliwack railroad?

Hon. Mr. Davie deferred his answer.

Mr. Forster, on a question of privilege, asked when the return respecting the arrears on timber royalties would be printed.

Hon. Mr. Davie contended that such documents should not be printed.

Mr. Brown said it should be printed, as it was rumored around that the government were favoring some persons.

The drainage, dyking and irrigation and the county courts bills were finally passed.

The consideration of the report of the school bill to amend sub-section 10 to read as follows: "To suspend or cancel for immorality the certificate of qualification of any teacher; provided always that such teacher may appeal from any such order to the county court judge of the district, or to a supreme court judge, who shall have power to take evidence and confirm or reverse the decision of the council."

Mr. Semlin said the amendment would prevent the government from cancelling the certificates of teachers because they criticized them politically.

The amendment was lost.

Dr. Milne moved to repeal section 50 and insert the following: "The trustees of any school district shall from time to time select and appoint (from amongst those persons properly qualified) the teacher or teachers in the school district of such trustees, and may remove and dismiss such teacher and teachers upon giving at least thirty days' notice to the teacher or teachers of such intention of removal or dismissal, and the reasons therefor. Nothing in this section shall be taken to confer on any teacher a right to such thirty days' notice, or salary in lieu of notice, where any teacher has been suspended by the trustees for gross misconduct: Provided always that in any case where the trustees have dismissed or suspended any teacher on a charge of gross misconduct, such teacher may appeal to the county court judge of the district, who shall have power to take evidence and confirm or reverse the decision of the trustees; but he shall not order the teacher to be reinstated in the same school without the consent of the trustees."

Dr. Milne said this did away with the provision that the council of public instruction could order the trustees to dismiss a teacher. Then also the clause allowed a teacher to appeal to a judge, not to the council. It was absurd to say that a teacher should appeal to the body that had dismissed him.

Hon. Col. Baker said this was another clause to take power out of the hands of the council of public instruction. It was in the interests of the teachers that the council, not the trustees, should dismiss the teachers. It was not what some trustees were.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—We know who the members of the council of public instruction are, and some people say they should be punished. The way to obtain good teachers was to give them some power.

Mr. Semlin said the council absorbed all the power, so it was useless to elect trustees.

Mr. McKenzie considered the proposed amendment a good one. The government dismissed teachers for political causes. Why should not teachers be free? The government could claim no right to meddle with the teachers in the cities.

The amendment was lost.

Dr. Milne moved to strike out the clause providing that a candidate for a teacher's certificate must satisfy the board of public instruction. Men who had the very best university degrees could not satisfy the council, simply because they had done something to offend the government.

The amendment was lost, as was also the following introduced by Dr. Milne: 4. To repeal sub-section 10 of section 60 and substitute: To obey the rules and regulations made by the council of public instruction. 5. To repeal section 61 and substitute: Salaries of public school teachers in rural districts shall be paid monthly from the provincial treasury. 6. To repeal section 64 and substitute: School buildings and school lands in rural districts shall be under the control of the lands and works department; but the people of any district shall not be deprived of the use of the school building for the purposes of education, without the consent of the trustees of the district; and provided no public school reserve shall be alienated without the consent of the trustees of the school district in which such reserve is situate.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

The official scalers of timber bill was passed.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he wished to correct an impression that had evidently gone forth. He had received a letter, in which it was stated that he, Mr. Davie, had said tenders would be called for for the binding. He had not said that.

Mr. Semlin asked the premier when the house would prorogue.

Hon. Mr. Davie—On Saturday or Monday. There are one or two more bills to be brought down.

The Consolidated Electric Railway & Light company's bill was finally passed.

The house adjourned at 12.15.

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT.

By Mr. Brown—Is the act of the Imperial house known as the "Colonial Probates act, 1892," sufficient to justify the government in bringing into force with respect to the United Kingdom the act, chap. 19, of the statutes of 1889, which provides for the recognition of this province in the probates and letters of administration granted in the United Kingdom, and does the government intend to bring the act into force?

Prosperity of the S. P. R. Co.

San Francisco, April 5.—The annual stockholders meeting of the Southern Pacific Railway Company was held to-day and a new board of directors elected as follows: C. P. Huntington, C. F. Crocker, T. H. Hubbard, Russell J. Wilson, S. T. Gage, N. T. Smith, W. H. Crocker, H. E. Huntington, T. E. Stillman, A. N. Towne, and J. C. Stubbs. The new names in this list are Russell J. Wilson and W. H. Crocker, the latter replacing his brother George. The election of Russell J. Wilson and the re-election of S. T. Gage and N. T. Smith, as representatives of Stanford, seem to refute the recent statements that Mrs. Stanford designs an early withdrawal of her proprietary interest in the road. The annual report for 1893 was submitted and made the following showing of totals: Receipts, $48,708,158; expenditures, $47,913,801; balance, $794,357; income from investments, $311,439; total net income, $1,105,796. The totals for 1892 were: Receipts, $49,005,600; expenditures, $48,357,288; balance, $308,612; total net income, $520,544.

Horror of Horrors.

Chicago, April 5.—Michigan avenue boulevard had its first spring sensation to-day. It was a pretty girl astride a safety bicycle, and it was not the smiling face or jaunty cap that made folks stare, but that the girl wore a pair of the sanciest bloomers on earth. They were wide and loose from the waist to the knee, and from that point down her limbs were in a tight-fitting stocking. The entire costume was black.

A female bicyclist came from the other direction and stopped amazed. She turned toward the disappearing bicyclist in the bloomers, and then she mounted her wheel again and then she ejaculated: "Isn't it awful; but if it's fashionable I'll have to get them."

A prominent South Side woman said: "I have known for a long time that the girls contemplated wearing divided skirts this season. Skirts besides causing serious accidents, are a drawback to speeding, which many of us are capable of. Don't be surprised if you see every woman bicyclist in Chicago wearing the new costume this summer."

Life in a French Pension.

In Paris one has the choice of at least four modes of living, writes Maria Parloa in the first article of her series of papers on "Domestic Life Abroad." One may keep house, live at the public hotel, in furnished apartments, taking one's meals there or elsewhere, as is most convenient, or one may board in a pension. All these modes have their advantages. The hotel and furnished apartments give one a very independent life. Housekeeping has its cares and burdens, but also its home comforts and pleasures, which cannot be obtained elsewhere. In the pension there is less independence than in the hotel or furnished apartments, because the meals are served at regular hours, and one feels obliged to be on time. This is a good thing, if one is settled in one place, but if sight-seeing the furnished apartment or hotel is better. Since the life in the pension is very common it will be the first condition considered.

Because I wished to study this phase of life, and also because I wanted daily practice in speaking and hearing the French language, I chose the pension de famille. In a boarding house of this sort one hears a great deal of French spoken at the table twice a day, and also in the salon in the evening. It is almost impossible to get into a pension where foreigners are not admitted, so that one will more than likely have the disadvantage of hearing a good deal of bad French as well as good.—Ladies' Home Journal.

To restore grey hair to its natural color as in youth, cause it to grow abundant and strong, there is no better preparation than Hall's Hair Renewer.

An Expensive Blunder.

San Francisco, April 5.—The United States Court of Appeals decided a peculiar damage suit yesterday. Action was originally brought in the Circuit Court by Cook & Langley of this city against the Western Union Telegraph Company to recover $4,513.60 damages sustained through an error in the transmission of a message by the telegraph company. In place of reading "Stop buying pears," the message read "Stop buying peaches." The case was decided by the Circuit Court in favor of Cook & Langley, and yesterday the Court of Appeals affirmed the decision.

War! on scrofula and every form of impure blood is boldly declared by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great conqueror of all blood diseases.

City of Victoria, British Columbia

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 4 p.m. on the 18th day of June, 1894, for the purchase of Debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C., amounting to $55,000 or its "sterling" equivalent at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, in sums of $1,000 each, or its sterling equivalent as aforesaid, payable in fifty years from the 1st of May, 1894, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly with principal and interest as aforesaid at the office of the Bank of British North America either in London, England, New York, U. S. A., or Montreal, Canada.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right to redeem and purchase these debentures on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof at any time after twenty-five years from the date of issuance of such debentures.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 4 1-2 per cent. from the 1st of May, 1894, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Electric Lighting By-Law, 1894" with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's office, Victoria, B. C., April 5th, 1894. apl5-td

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH.
DUNN'S
FRUIT SALINE
DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.
A safeguard against infectious diseases.
Sold by chemists throughout the world.
W. G. DUNN & CO. Works Croydon, England.
LANGLEY & CO., Victoria,
1y28 Agents for B.C.

IF YOUR TONGUE IS COATED YOU NEED THEM
ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENGES.
They are not a cure all, but are the best medicine known for Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Pimples, Sallowness and all diseases arising from torpid liver or sluggish liver.
25 CENTS A BOX.
Ask Your Druggist For Them.

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.
VICTORIA, B. C.

FARM FOR SALE.
A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRE ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, Duncan. 2 Third street, Victoria.

Land Cleared.
Quick, thorough and cheap, town lots or by acre; standing timber or stumps of any size. All parties having land to clear will find it to their interest to get an estimate upon it, to have the work done by the Grub and Stump Machine. Apply to JOHN A. COATES, 57 King's Road, Victoria. mar15-deo1&w1m

To Strengthen up After Sickness
TAKE
Johnston's
Fluid Beef
It is stimulating and nourishing and it contains all the elements of Prime Beef in an easily digestible form.
For sale by Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

W. J. HANNA,
Graduate U. S. College of Embalming
PARLORS, 42 BROAD ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer.
Government street, Victoria.

THOS. STOREY,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.
Office: 90 Johnson St.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city or suburban property, ranch 320 acres, 14 miles from Calgary, N.W.T., 2 good roads to property; 225 acres fencing, 30 acres bush; good black soil; Elbow river crosses property; 2 good springs; well settled district; church, school, store, post-office, blacksmith shop, cheese factory, all within 1 and two miles. Price, $2,500.

250 ACRES, THREE-FOURTHS MILE frontage water front, good land, partly cleared; good house and stables; splendid location for fishing and shooting and boating; low price and good terms, or exchange partly for cash and city property.

80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm; cheap.

10 ACRE BLOCKS, GOOD LEVEL LAND, close to Saanichton railway station; $1000 and $1200, according to position; very easy terms and low interest to parties buying to improve.

2 LOTS, 50x120 each, good land and close to good stream of water; $300.

THREE LOTS, 60x148 EACH. Splendid position; close to Fowl Bay; good level land; a bargain ($650) or single $225 each. Postoffice box 351.

A. WILLIAMS,
5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.
NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.
ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C.
The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.
THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.
Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.
7.00 a.m. Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.25 p.m.
Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:20 p.m. same days.

SAVE Money! Time! Labor!
—BY USING—
THE H. & K.
Self Cleansing
Plate Polishing Cloth
NO PLATE POWDER NECESSARY.
The cloths are chemically prepared and will not injure the finest ware.
Used by the best families in Great Britain for polishing silver and plated ware.
The cloths will last for months and retain their polishing properties to the end. The best thing ever introduced for polishing silver and plated ware.
Price 20 cents per cloth, or three cloths for 50 cents.
For sale at—
SEHL-HASTIE-ERSKINE CO.,
and WEILER BROS.,
VICTORIA, B. C.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR
For FAMILY Use
IS THE BEST.
Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.
Manufactured by
RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

VETERINARY.

F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. soc., late with Dr. John Woods, V.S., of the Bronx, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 103 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 411. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. feb26

MUSICAL.

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next post-office. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 422.

PIANO TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, room 7, Moody Block, cor. Yates and Broad Sts., under Imperial Photograph Gallery.

MISS FOX,
Teacher of Piano and Harmonium.
RESIDENCE—36 Mason street, near Pandora avenue. mar21-1m

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dad Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Muss, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUBYN, jal3 Secretary.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS.
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. SIDNEY WILSON, Sec. fel3

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., R.C.R. Regular communications the first Tuesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary. jal5

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 1, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. J. A. BROWN, Secretary. jy25

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 120, G.R.C. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street, following regulations are cordially invited. R. H. SWINNERTON, Scribe E. 1-29

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 4,
Regular convention every Friday evening, in Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knight re cordially invited to attend. E. PEMBERTON, K. of R. & S. 0629

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join. E. G. SMITH, Secretary.

QUEEN'S MARKET,
L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., Wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Repairs promptly attended to. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 186.

MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE.
137 Cormorant Street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. A. C. WEST
Surgeon Dentist,
Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conducivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving to all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

A. MAXWELL MUIR,
ARCHITECT,
934 Douglas Street.

JOSEPH SEARS,
Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger
Dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass, Etc.
114 Yates Street.

E. VAN VOLKENBURGH,
BUTCHER AND PACKER,
72 Yates street. Oc17

ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA:
Ladies and Gentlemen,—I beg to state that I have taken over the Leander Tepid Swimming Baths, Fort Street.
I have had extended experience in this business in London, Eng.
Being a certified medical masseur, I am prepared to undertake the care of all persons requiring my service.
The water of the swimming tank and all other parts of the establishment will be kept scrupulously clean and fresh. Lessons in swimming by a competent instructor.
On Ladies' Day (every Monday) a lady will be in attendance who will see that the lady patrons of the bath want for no comfort. Hot tea and coffee obtainable on the premises.
Electric Bath now in operation; highly recommended by the medical profession.
I claim your patronage, ladies and gentlemen, for the reason that it shall be my earnest endeavor to conduct this establishment on strictly first class principles. Trusting the same will meet with your approval and support, I have the honor to be, ladies and gentlemen, your obedient servant,
DONALD F. MacDONALD,
Late Hammam Baths, Jermyn St., London, England. mar31-1m

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE
GRAND AMATEUR PERFORMANCE
of the Comic Opera
"THE MIKADO"
Full orchestra and chorus of fifty voices. Elaborate Costumes from Mrs. M. Peters, San Francisco.
Wednesday & Thursday,
APRIL 11 AND 12.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF LOCAL CHARITIES
ADMISSION: $1.00, 75c, and 50c. Sale of Reserved Seats commences Friday morning at 10 o'clock, at Jamieson's. ap5-td

Young Ladies' Military Drill
WITH
INTERESTING PROGRAMME,
VICTORIA THEATRE
Friday Night & Saturday Matinee,
April 6th and 7th.
TICKETS, $1.00; Matinee tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents, including reserved seats. General admission, Matinee, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.
Seats reserved beginning Monday, April 2nd, at Jamieson's Bookstore. ap12-5t

SITUATIONS VACANT.

AGENTS make $5 a day. Greatest kitchen utensil ever invented. Retails 25cts. 2 to 6 sold in every house. Sample, postage paid, free. Forshee & McMakin, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Ore. feb26-w

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation in dining room by a young lady. Address 114 Fort St. ap4-1t

WANTED—A practical job compositor from the East, acquainted with all kinds of railroad and commercial work, desires a position in a book and job office in or around the city of Victoria, B. C. Will be at liberty about May 20th, 1894. Sober and reliable. Address J. P. F., this office. ap13-1w

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—House and lot, Victoria West; price, $850, on easy terms. Address D.D., Times office. ap15-3t

TO LET.

ONE OR TWO first-class bedrooms to let at Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior Street, James Bay. fe19

TO LET—Or for sale, a new house, with 5 acres of land, about three and a half miles from post-office. Apply Alan S. Dumbleton, 51 Langley St. feb7-tf

TO LET OR LEASE—Hotel with 20 rooms and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Trounce avenue. j3-tf

BOARD AND LODGING.

WANTED—A furnished room with or without board, overlooking the sea. "Y," Times office. mar26-tf

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Party with capital of $1,000 to put in a stock of general merchandise at the best trading point in the province. Liberal inducements to the right party. Address H. P. Palmerston, Boundary Creek, B. C. ap5-1m

CANOE WANTED—State size, price, etc., where to be seen. Box K, Times office. ap5-2t

WANTED—Saddle horse with good paces and manners. P. O. box 180. ap3-4t

HOUSE WANTED—Within about half a mile of the Postoffice; 7 or 8 rooms; must be comfortable, with modern conveniences, etc. Address, giving particulars and standing rent expected, to "Visitor," Times office. mar 16-1w

Having imported direct from Scotland the Latest Improved Sanitary Air Sewer Traps, Gully Traps, S Traps, and a great variety of Bends, Sewer Pipes, three feet lengths, I am prepared to quote the lowest prices.
J. W. KELLER,
mar26-tf Cor. Yates and Quadra Sts.

VICTORIA COLLEGE,
BEACON HILL PARK.
(LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.)
The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.
First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates, University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses.
Reasonable fees. Cricket, football swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply
PRINCIPAL J. W. CRUCCR, M.A.
fel3 s,m,tf;w 1y]

$50 REWARD

Will be given to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons destroying or injuring the newly planted shade trees in Beacon Hill Park, or wilfully damaging other Corporation property in said Park.
By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.
City Clerk's Office,
23rd January, 1894. j24

B. C. St. George's Society.

The Annual Meeting of the Society will be held at the Pioneer Hall, Broad street, on Friday next (6th April), at 8 p.m. Business: Election of officers. By order
GEORGE FAIRBROTHER,
ap5-td President.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the
Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited;
At No. 37 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.
SUBSCRIPTION:
Delivered by carrier in any part of the city per week.....25 cts
By mail to any part of the world, per year.....$10.00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain for $2 per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths free. Deaths with funeral announcements, $1.50.

SPECIAL NOTICES, set in minion (the type used for general reading) and placed in reading columns, 25c. a line for first insertion and 12 1-2 cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12 1-2 cents for first insertion, and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out. Address
THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.
When you wish to have your address changed, please give former as well as new address.

The Daily Times.

VERY PROPERLY DEFEATED.

During the progress of the bill amending the municipal act through its final stage it has to run the gauntlet of a dozen municipal reformers, each one having an idea all his own which he wishes to see incorporated in the law. Mr. Beaven is generally reported to be the "father" of the municipal system of British Columbia, but the act has grown so rapidly during recent years, and has been patched and re-patched so many times by careless workmen that the parent will now scarcely recognize his child. Some of Mr. Beaven's recent efforts at reforming the municipal law have been in the right direction—some have not been wisely made. No doubt the experience gained while mayor of Victoria makes Mr. Beaven better qualified to judge of the requirements of a community like Victoria than he was previous to his two years' municipal service. But it would seem, from one or two of the amendments proposed by Mr. Beaven this session, that he has in at least one or two instances failed to understand the wants of our citizens as a whole or fully to appreciate the tendency of the age, which in municipal as in national issues is away from class legislation and in the direction of "government by the people and for the people." One or two of Mr. Beaven's proposed amendments—such, for instance, as an increase in the qualification of household voters and an increase in the property qualification required of candidates for the council—have been so directly opposed to our views, and they are so inconsistent with all Liberal and progressive ideas, that we felt called upon to enter an emphatic protest against them. Probably the most absurd amendment offered during the session was defeated yesterday. It was proposed that no by-law for borrowing money upon the credit of the city could be introduced in the council, for submission to the electors, unless a petition signed by land owners representing at least one half in value of the land of the corporation was first presented to the council requesting that such by-law be introduced. This piece of retrogressive legislation, very fortunately for the city, was quietly killed by the legislature, and will not stand in the law as a menace to progress and improvement. A petition signed by land holders "representing one half in value" of the assessed land of the city might contain the signatures of only a few dozen men. In Victoria, Mr. Oliver, of San Francisco, Mr. Joseph, of London, the Finlayson estate, the Pemberton estate, and a score or two more of our largest land owners, probably own "one half in value" of the real property, although they may not necessarily own one hundredth of the area or represent a thousandth part of the population. Under this eighteenth century provision these large property owners would only have to combine to defeat the most necessary improvements. There are about 6500 real property owners in Victoria, and of that number probably one or two hundred own over one half in value of the entire realty of the city. Under such a clause as was proposed the Finlayson estate with its half a million assessment would be as potent in initiating a by-law as five hundred men, each owning real property worth one thousand dollars, while Mr. Oliver, of San Francisco, who is assessed for probably a quarter of a million, and is noted for his contempt for improvements of all kinds, would outweigh one hundred residents each of whom owned his own house and lot. The case has only to be stated for the proposal to receive general condemnation. Safeguards on public expenditure may be necessary, for while there is a tendency to boom cities and the people are voting to pile up debt against a future day and a future generation, there will always be a danger of "going too fast;" but the cure of one evil does not lie in the creation of another. These are not the days when a little petty oligarchy of wealth—whether it be in "land" or any other kind of riches—can rule a majority of the people.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Among the worst of the many bad features in the new tariff is the change in the duty on books from 15 per cent. ad valorem to six cents per pound. In his speech Mr. Foster pointed out that this change would simplify the collection of the duty and would increase the revenue. The very brief answer to this is obvious: there was no need of simplification and it is altogether wrong to raise revenue by what is plainly a tax on knowledge. The duty should have been decreased instead of heightened. There is no doubt about the way in which the change will work. Expensive books with luxurious binding will bear a very light percentage of duty, while the more plebeian volumes will be taxed much more highly than before. These make up the bulk of the importations from abroad, and the duty will bear with especial severity on books for college, day school and Sunday school use. Mr. Foster has in fact devised a special tax on educational facilities, a species of tax which no intelligent student of economics would think of defending.

An Ottawa dispatch says: "The government is said to be considering a very original scheme for the solution of the problem of the French treaty. It will be submitted to the house for ratification, but killed in the senate, whose leader, Hon. Mr. Bowell, is known to be strongly opposed to it. As the government would not be compelled to resign if defeated in the senate, this plan is thought to be safe. It has its difficulties, however. Every one knows that the senators, independent in theory, are under the political thumb of the government as far as nine out of every ten of them are concerned. Even if the French government and the British government could be deceived by such a course as suggested, Sir Charles Tupper knows better, and of course his son, the minister of marine, is a member of the government. It is obvious, therefore, that the resignation of the two Tuppers would have to be faced, and it is said would not be regarded as a very serious misfortune by Sir John Thompson."

Rice is evidently far from being the only article in regard to which the Dominion government has violated its own rule of freeing raw material from customs taxation. Though the rice duties afford perhaps the most striking example, there are apparently a good many others in the new tariff, as shown by the verdict of members of the Toronto board of trade. The more the new tariff is studied the more defective does it appear to the business community.

Our amiable neighbor is quite mistaken when it finds that the Times represented the premier's desire to speak at the close of the debate on the Nakusp bill as a snub to his colleagues. The snub consisted in the premier's saying it was a case of "ten men against one." This was a very plain intimation that Mr. Davie regarded his colleagues and his followers as "no good."

Things political are getting mixed in Victoria. In the house yesterday Mr. Davie announced that Mr. R. T. Williams was a supporter of his. Mr. Davie either libelled Mr. Williams or Mr. Williams has been hypnotized since the time he was a candidate against the Robson-Davie combination a few years ago. In either case Mr. Williams owes it to his own reputation and to Mr. Beaven to reply to Mr. Davie's statement; for if he is really a supporter of Mr. Davie, the leader of the opposition should be advised of the fact. He, of all men, ought not to be employed to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for a disloyal friend.

Progress of Education.

San Francisco, April 5.—The first of a series of County Institute meetings of public school teachers instituted by an amendment to a law of the last legislature was held at the Metropolitan Temple yesterday. George P. Brown, a leading educator of Illinois and editor of the Public School Journal of Illinois, talked on the subject of education according to the new system.

"Educational problems are pressing us for solution on every side," said he. "There is hardly a state in the Union outside New England in which people knowing nothing of the modern ideas of education do not hold teachers' positions and certificates. Progress in education has not kept pace with progress in other institutions of society. The true education is that which aims to produce the highest moral and the greatest intellectual good in the child. I find no fault with the curriculum now in use in the body of our modern schools, but what is needed is the appointment of efficient and conscientious supervisors who will fit this method to the needs of the many different classes of children in our schools."

Physical Education.

New Haven, Conn., April 6.—Between two and three hundred professors of gymnastics from the principal colleges and educational institutions of the country were assembled in the gymnasium of Yale college this morning when the seventh annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education was called to order. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Professor Seaver of Yale, Prof. Gulick of Springfield, Mass., and Prof. Sargent of Harvard, and the convention then took up the question of the advance made during the past year in gymnastic methods. The convention will be in session for several days.

The Gould Family.

New York, April 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gould leave next week for a three weeks' trip to the Pacific. On their return they will sail for Europe, where they will join Miss Anna Gould, who is there selecting her trousseau for her marriage with Mr. Harriman in the fall.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

"Boston" O'Brien, a sporting character formerly of Winnipeg, was shot at Rainy Lake yesterday.

Seventy-five families from Parry Sound district have left on their way to Edmonton, where they will take up land.

It has been discovered in connection with the recent Montreal civic elections that the voters' lists were not properly certified. This may result in the elections being declared void.

A gang of toughs attempted to blockade the entrance to the armory of the Queen's Own Regiment, Toronto, Thursday night. On the soldiers trying to clear a passage a row ensued, during which a number of volunteers were wounded by missiles thrown by the rowdies.

The ice in the St. Lawrence at Montreal may be expected to go any time now, and navigation will probably be open a couple of weeks earlier than usual. No fears are expressed of a flood this year, as the water is at present going down. Vessels are expected in Montreal before the 20th of this month.

Mayor Kennedy of Toronto did not deliver an address of welcome to the Libense Hoblens' Protective Association, which held its first annual session there. Several gentlemen representing the association called upon Mr. Kennedy four days ago and asked him as mayor of Toronto to meet the association and deliver an address of welcome. The mayor at once declined on the grounds that as an opponent of the liquor traffic he could not conscientiously deliver such an address.

Rev. Father Lacombe returned to Winnipeg from the East accompanied by the Bishop of Valleyfield. Father Lacombe will not go at once to his mission at Pincher Creek, but will return to Montreal in a day or two. It is said he came to consult with Archbishop Tache in regard to the school question, and it is supposed that the Bishop of Valleyfield came on the same mission. When asked about matters pertaining to the school question Father Lacombe was very reticent.

The man Dutton, who has confessed at Bozeman, Mont., that he murdered the old Williams couple, near Port Credit, Ont., declares that he pounded the old couple to death. His object was robbery, but the old man resisted and while he was fighting with him his wife interfered and he was compelled to kill her too, although he did not know when he fled that they were dead. He was forced to fly because he heard somebody moving about in the yard and saw a man there. The text of the affidavit of the man who confesses to the murder of the Williams couple has been received at Toronto. The attorney-general's department at Toronto sent Detective Greer to Montana to investigate.

A TAXPAYERS COMPLAINT.

To the Editor: I should like to know how much more of the taxpayers' money is going to be used to grind the faces of the poor workmen, under a plea of relief work, work which would sooner or later have to be done to benefit the city. At the public meeting just before the elections for mayor and aldermen, Mayor Teague stated he was in favor of workmen having fair wages. How can he reconcile that statement with the fact that he agreed with the council to give poor residents and ratepayers 25 and 50 per cent. less than Chinamen. The relief committee has done infinitely more harm to unskilled labor than any other cause. It has created a tendency to lower the wages from two dollars per day, which is little enough in this city. I believe if a vote were taken a vast majority of the ratepayers would be against any kind of city work being done at one dollar per day. Statements have gone forth that if fair wages were paid we should have men flocking in from other parts which seems to me absurd. If preference is given to residents and ratepayers who have been in the city some time as safeguard against all new comers. I should like to suggest to some of our large-hearted citizens the benefit and blessing that would be derived from giving less charity, weeding out the Chinese laborers, who send part of their money back to China, and give the white man a little work at fair prices. It will help him to pay some of the debts he has accumulated through months of enforced idleness. One more matter. I like many others, applied for work at Esquimalt fortifications. What did I see? Two Chinamen employed on public works, paid with public money, depriving two Britons, who were not only willing to work but to defend those forts if necessary when finished.

A TAXPAYER WHO HAS TO GRIN AND BEAR IT.

THE FIRST CRIMINAL TRIAL ON RECORD.

To the Editor: It may be interesting to your readers to know a few particulars about the first trial of which we have any record, because it establishes the principle that no person can be condemned without getting a fair trial. Briefly stated, it was as follows: The judge summoned the prisoner before him and asked him what he had to say for himself. The prisoner stated that he knew the law and had disobeyed it; but laid the blame on his wife and said it was all her fault. The judge knew all about the case, because he had been watching them, yet he gave them a chance to defend themselves. They were then sentenced to hard labor for life. The case happened about six thousand years ago, and is recorded in the first book of the Bible. It has been cited by the judges of the house of lords in England as a precedent which all judges in the British empire are bound to follow. This is evidently the trial referred to in Mr. Muir's letter of yesterday on account of its special application to preachers and of its having been recorded in their text book. SOLICITOR.

Persecution of the Catholics in Poland.

Mary Elizabeth Herbert, in the Month, quoting from an account published in the Cracow Times, gives the following description of the atrocious treatment of the Catholics in Poland:

Towards the end of last year it was known that the czar had issued an order that the convent and its church at Kruze should be utterly dismantled, and that the material should be used to build a school. When the parishioners heard of the government's intentions they applied to all the authorities in the land, one after another, to obtain leave to transform the convent church into the parish church, while the old wooden building, which was so out of repair, should be taken down. On this very petition, which had been sent to the emperor and returned through the medium of the ministry, a negative answer was inscribed, on the principle of Quod scripsi, scripsi; and, in fact, the order was about to be put in execution. The Benedictine nuns were transported to Kiev, and the bishop, having received a most urgent order from the czar, had to command the dean and the parish priest of the place to remove all the holy vessels and vestments of the nuns' sacristy to that of the old parish church, and that the most holy sacrament should also be removed. However, when the dean arrived the parishioners of Kruze and the people of the neighborhood gathered around their beloved church like a wall and refused him admittance. These men watched night and day for four weeks by the doors of the church and positively refused to leave it. To the government agents, who tried by threats to dispense the crowd, they answered: "We prefer to die on the spot and perish with the church, rather than live without the consolations of religion and without the church. Till you have killed us all you shall not enter!"

On Tuesday night, November 21 and 22, the governor of Kowno, Klingenberg, arrived at 2 o'clock in the morning, accompanied by several officers and forty gendarmes, armed with pistols, swords and whips. The church was full of a praying multitude, who on the entrance of the gendarmes began to ring the bells. Forthwith thousands of people rushed to the spot from the town, and soon the numbers got the upper hand. The gendarmes were driven out of the church, and soon the governor found himself isolated, with one other official, from the rest of his men. He then fired two shots within the church, although the blessed sacrament was on the altar; and to save him from the fury of the people at this outrage he was hidden in one of the cells of the convent. There he appeared to soften down, and promised that he would write a report confessing that his men had attacked unarmed people and had beaten and fired upon them. He asked for ink and paper, and when this was brought to him he sat down and began to write, remaining writing a long time. The sun was rising and the governor was still in the same place, when suddenly a cry of despair broke from the people, with the words, "The Cossacks are coming!" There were 300 Cossacks who had been sent for by Klingenberg from Worow, and it was while waiting for their arrival that he had remained apparently quiet. They came armed with lances, muskets, swords and whips, and surrounded the whole of the little town, closing every street, and placing a picket of their own men at every point. Then they hastened to the church, set upon the peasants, piercing them with their lances, shooting them and beating them with their terrible whips on their heads and faces. After the church had been cleared there remained but a heap of corpses on the floor, and especially on the altar steps, which they had died to defend. The Cossacks dragged them out and threw them into a lime pit hard by or into the water. On the morrow the poor people in vain tried to find the bodies of these martyrs. The unhappy peasants were dispersed and fled on all sides, but on every high road they were met by a picket of Cossacks, who gratified themselves by treating them with every species of cruelty. A crowd had gathered on the shores of the river Krozanta. The Cossacks surrounded them, and the unfortunate people threw themselves into the water to escape the terrible Cossack whips, so that a large number were drowned. Others, covered with blood, were brought back to the market place before the door of the government office in the town, where the governor and his staff were standing. At the bidding of the governor a medical man was called, and the Cossacks seized one man and woman after the other out of the crowd, stripped them naked, threw them on the ground, and standing on each side flogged them with the knout. No exception was made even for pregnant women. The doctor stood by to certify how many lashes each could bear. The barbarous proceeding lasted from morning till night. Klingenberg looked on smiling, and asked his miserable victims from time to time "if they now acknowledged the authority of the governor?" For hours he forced them to kneel before his feet afterward, where many expired. His shrill voice was heard all over the market place saying: "You will now have to pull down the church and convent at your own expense. He who resists will be flogged again, and I will confiscate everything that belongs to him and send him to Siberia."

Several hundreds of those who were arested are to be tried by court martial and shot. Every Jewish barn and inn was turned into a temporary prison. Two women died that night in consequence of the flogging. Before dying they implored for the sacraments, but they were refused to them. On the morrow no mass was allowed to be said. About one hundred and fifty persons were carried off to the prisons of Taurogi, Rossiene, Szawle and Telsne. Klingenberg afterwards visited the schools. He took out ten roubles, and giving them to the children to buy themselves sweets, said: "If you dare to tell any one of what you saw in the town to-day the Cossacks will flog you. If you hold your tongues you shall have more sweets." Then the Cossacks got leave to have their traditional sacking of the town and neighboring villages. They broke in the doors, forced open the locks, took everything they pleased, killed pigs, cows and sheep, beat those who resisted and did what they liked with the women and children. The houses of both the priests were strictly searched. Nothing was found, but by Klingenberg's orders both were arrested. The parish priest, the Rev. Renadoki, was lying seriously ill, but whatever he had of money was taken from him. The whole place looks like a desert, and there is nothing but desolation and sorrow throughout the country. Such is the deed of blood which closed the church of Kruze, in spite of the heroic defence of the parishioners. Write it down to the eternal shame of an empire in which such outrageous violence is done.

Russian Harbor on the Arctic Ocean.

The plan of constructing a large Russian naval port on the borders of the Arctic ocean, close to the Norwegian frontier, where the sea is free from ice during the winter on account of the Gulf Stream, is not by any means abandoned. The plan also comprises the building of a new railway from Uleaborg, the northern terminus of the Finnish railways, to the port in question. The railway will be 470 miles long, and its terminus will be either at the Paschag Bay, close to the Norwegian frontier, or at Port Wladimir. There are no serious engineering difficulties in the way of such a railway, and it will be built on a cheap system, much used in Finland, the cost only amounting to some £2,700,000—$13,000,000.

NEW WALL PAPERS AND ROOM MOULDINGS AT W. J. MELLORS, 76, 78 & 65 Fort Street. Telephone 408.

The..... Purest... Soap Manufactured.

CONTI'S WHITE CASTILE SOAP

Sold by the ounce or pound.

COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists, Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

Suits, $10; Pants, $4. 101 Douglas st.

—Garden tools at McLennan & McFeely's.

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—The sale of tickets for Mikado began this morning at Jamieson's bookstore.

—Panthers have been making sad havoc among the chickens at Cowichan lake.

—Langley wishes to extend its municipal limits to the American boundray line.

—Chicken fencing, four feet high, 18 cents per yard, at McLennan & McFeely's.

—The Arion club's third concert of the season is to be given in Institute hall on April 25.

—The monthly meeting of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society will take place to-night.

—An eclipse of the sun was in progress to-day, but no one in Canada was admitted to the show.

—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the B. C. Southern railway will take place on April 20.

—Japanese matting and a large assortment of goods for the spring trade have arrived during teh last few days at Weiler Bros'.

—Tenders for the debentures issued under the $55,000 electric light loan by-law have been called for. They will close June 18.

—A young man named Pickard, employed at the Albion Iron Works, had one of his arms crushed yesterday. He was taken to the Jubilee hospital for treatment.

—If you want a good meal for 25 cents go to the Globe restaurant, 42 Yates street, which is under entirely new management. Twenty meals, $4. Cuisine is excellent.

—The Progress Printing and Publishing company, limited, of Chilliwack, has been incorporated, with a capital of $2,500. G. R. Ashwell, S. Millard and W. M. Wood are the directors. Besides engaging in the newspaper business, the company will deal in books and stationery.

—The funeral of Robert Weir, of Metchosin, took place yesterday, and was largely attended. Services were conducted by the Rev. Ellison, and the pall bearers were: G. Cook, J. H. Smart, H. Helgeson, T. Helgeson, Arthur Peatt and Alfred Peatt.

—Priestley's Cravenettes may be had in all the newest fabrics. Absolutely rain repelling, they are not to be distinguished from the same goods not waterproofed. This is their great merit. Cravenette includes serges and all dress fabrics. They are perfectly porous, non-odorous, and they never change in appearance. These are merits which no other waterproofing process has been able to demonstrate. They are rolled on "The Vanished Board" like all Priestley's dress goods.

—A very attractive programme was presented yesterday evening at the close of the sale of work at St. Luke's church. The programme was: Glee, choir; vocal solo, C. King; piano solo, Miss Miller; vocal duet, Mr. Flinton and Miss I. Tolmie; recitation, Miss D. Mebius; vocal solo, Miss I. Tolmie; glee, choir; vocal solo, Mr. Constance; violin solo, Mrs. Flinton; vocal duet, the Misses Tolmie; recitation, Mr. Flinton; vocal solo, Miss King; glee, choir; God Save the Queen; accompanist, Miss Groves.

—The following peremptory circular has been sent out by Postmaster Shakespeare: "The Postmaster-General requires the rentals of all letter boxes and drawers to be regularly accounted for to government, and I beg respectfully to call your attention to the amount now due by you for box No. —, $—, and to request that you will be good enough to make immediate payment of the same. If not paid forthwith your correspondence must necessarily be obtained through the general delivery." The recipients of the above protest against the last sentence, which is thought to be too strong for a first intimation. The genial and accommodating postmaster was probably a little "out of sorts" when he wrote the circular—that is if he did write it—or perhaps the language is that of the department at Ottawa.

—Hinde's Curling Pins at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Prairie State Incubator for sale at McLennan & McFeely's.

—Lawn mowers and garden hose at McLennan & McFeely's.

—Canton Victoria, No. 1, meet this evening. Every member is requested to be present.

—William Beach and R. Rogers brought a carload of cattle through from the east last night.

—Do you want table linen of any kind? If so we can supply you with some, for we are complete Home Furnishers. Weiler Bros.

—Gordon Simpson, who was hurt by the falling of a pile of lumber at the outer wharf Wednesday night is able to be about.

—Wm. Monteith has been appointed official liquidator of the Victoria Iron Works Co., limited, the affairs of which are being closed up.

—We can supply you with the very latest styles in sideboards, tables, desks, etc., etc., having received a whole carload. Weiler Bros.

—A number of Chinese have been summoned by the license collector for refusing to pay the revenue tax. The cases have been set for hearing on Monday morning.

—H.M.S. Satellite left Bathurst for Sierra Leone on March 13th with the West Indian regiment. After landing them her orders were to relieve H.M.S. Garnet at Coquimbo.

—The Canadian Northwest Mining Co., foreign, has been registered here by the provincial registrar of joint stock companies. The company's headquarters are at Helena, and its capital is $2,000,000.

—There will be a lecture by the Rev. Fraser and a concert at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church to-night. The Ladies' Aid has the affair in hand. "What Our Church Stands For" will be the subject of the lecture.

—Some fine tree stumps were taken out yesterday by the hydraulic extractor on Mr. Finnerty's Spring Park farm, near Cadboro bay. Some of the stumps and roots spread twenty feet. Mr. Finnerty is delighted with the work done.

—Michael Marco, who has been in the custody of the city police for some time, has been pronounced sane by Dr. George Duncan and has been given his liberty. He still lodges and gets most of his meals at the city jail as he has no means of support at present. Marco appears to grow violent when he is confined or any effort is made to coerce him into doing anything.

—Latest reports from Neah Bay place the total catch of the Indian sealing fleet at 1,441. This unusual luck is accountfortunate enough last week during the ed for by the fact that the natives were pleasant weather to get into the midst of the seal herd migrating to the breeding grounds in Behring Sea, and ceased their slaughter only when their ammunition gave out.

—Philip Chalk is again in jail. He got on a roaring fighting drunk this morning and wanted to simply annihilate a party of Chinese. It took the combined efforts of Constable Cameron and Robert Liddle of the Provincial jail, reinforced by an expressman and a rig to safely land Phil in the jail. He will be heard in police court to-morrow and probably for the last time in a good while.

—A deputation from the city churches, accompanied by Mayor Teague, waited on the premier yesterday afternoon to urge the passage of section 30 of the municipal bill, which provides that no business, with a few exceptions, should be carried on on Sundays. Mayor Teague and Dr. Campbell were the spokesmen. The premier said he would do all he could to carry out the wishes of the deputation.

—The charge of larceny preferred against Thomas Brayshaw by W. M. Preece, growing out of a dispute over a fence on some property, was heard and dismissed by Magistrate Macrae this morning. The magistrate said Mr. Preece had not the shadow of any right to bring the charge against Mr. Brayshaw. The case was the only one heard in the police court this morning.

—The rush to reserve seats for the performance of "Mikado," to be given next Wednesday and Thursday evenings at the Victoria theatre, was so great this morning that one hour after the plan was thrown open the majority of the seats down stairs and in the dress circle were marked off. By the afternoon all the choice seats for Wednesday's performance were taken, and it is considered certain that when the curtain rises for the first presentation there will not be a vacant seat in the house. Those who have heard the rehearsals of the piece agree in saying that a thoroughly artistic and competent interpretation of the popular opera will be given, and that no professional company that has presented "Mikado" to Victoria audiences has equalled the talented amateurs who will be seen and heard on Wednesday and Thursday.

The full dress rehearsal on Monday night will conclude the practices.

For One Month Only
CABINET PHOTOS
$3 per Doz., Cash.
SKENE LOWE, 68 Gov't St

THE KASLO DELEGATION.

Government Call a Cabinet Meeting to Consider Railway Matters.

Delegates Urge Their Views on the Members of the Executive —Need for a Ry.

The delegation sent down by the citizens of Kaslo to interview the government respecting railway matters had a conference this morning with the members of the executive. The delegation was composed of Mayor George T. Kane, G. O. Buchanan, A. Carney, Hamilton Byers, D. P. Kane, John Keene, W. O. Clymo and William Baillie. The government was represented by Premier Davie, Hon. Mr. Vernon and Hon. Colonel Baker.

G. O. Buchanan was the spokesman for the delegates. He produced a large map showing the various mining locations and the enterprises that had been established with a view of making a large city at Kaslo. It was pointed out that the resident population of Kaslo was 1500 and at one time had been 2500. The railway company on whom the people had depended to assist them in developing their mines had been unable to finance their scheme on account of the government aid given to the Nakusp & Slocan railway. Financiers would not help a railway coming in opposition with a road which had been furthered and would probably be maintained by the government. The delegation asked as a matter of justice that the people of Kaslo and Kootenay lake be placed on the same footing as the people on the other side of the same district, as far as government aid to railways was concerned.

W. O. Clymo, a practical mining man, who has established a sampler at Kaslo and contemplates the erection of a smelter, addressed the ministers and explained under what conditions it would be possible to establish a smelting industry on Kootenay lake. If a railway were built to carry ores to the lake the smelting could be done there instead of sending the ore to Swansea or the United States. When the Crow's Nest pass line was completed there would be no trouble in obtaining coal at a moderate rate, and until then charcoal could be used to advantage. So the argument that the Nakusp railway was being built to carry the ore through and out of the province did not carry any weight against the argument in favor of smelting it in the province, on Kootenay lake. The delegates urged the government to give the necessary aid to have the Kaslo & Slocan railway constructed to carry the ores to the lake. If this was not done the interests of hundreds of people who had settled on the lake, with the understanding that there would be fair play and that they would receive as much railway constructed on the line of the province, would be destroyed.

Mayor Kane said the Nakusp & Slocan railway would not afford transportation to many of the most important mining camps of the Kaslo-Slocan district. These camps could only be reached by a railway constructedo n the line of the Kaslo railway.

Each member of the delegation is connected with some particular business in Kaslo, besides being interested in the mines. They spoke of the question from various standpoints.

Hon. Mr. Davie conceded that the views expressed appealed very strongly to the government. He promised to call a cabinet meeting to consider the matter and give the delegates an answer.

The delegates leave for home in the morning.

The Popular Remedy.

Every cough and cold can be speedily and effectually cured if promptly treated by the use of Atwood's Cough Cure, which is steadily gaining the appreciation of the public.

By the timely and regular use of this valuable specific, the assailed functions of the throat and lungs are quickly restored to healthy vitality and the seeds of what might prove permanent and fatal, annihilated.

Testimonials to its healing powers are being received daily and will be gladly shown to anyone by the proprietors.

The cough remedy is sold by all druggists.

R. J. W. Atwood & Co., 68 Douglas street, Victoria, sole manufacturers.

Brief Locals.

—There was a good attendance at the closing meeting of the Diocesan Literary and Scientific Society at Temperance hall last night. An excellent programme prepared by Herbert Kent was rendered. Bishop Perrin presided and made a short address. The society will give a public concert shortly and during the summer there will be some outings arranged.

The Father Lambert who recently renounced Catholicism is not the Father Lambert who had the controversy with Robert Ingersoll, agnostic. The first mentioned is but four years out from his native Belgium while his namesake is a native American and his dispute with Ingersoll took place nearly ten years ago. The error has been made by nearly every paper on the continent.

—The Dominion steamer Quadra, Captain Walbran, arrived in port this afternoon at one o'clock after a cruise in the Gulf of Georgia. During her absence she has laid down an iron can buoy on the extremity of the dangerous Boulder Reef at the south end of Cortes Island. The reef was thoroughly examined by the captain of the Quadra and found to extend farther to the westward and southward than marked on the chart. Several dangerous rocks were also accurately located during the cruise, one in the fairway of Agamemnon Channel, taking the passage between Pearson Island and the shore. Forty-seven fathoms is marked on the chart close to the spot where this dangerous rock is situated, and only three to five feet of water was found on top of it at low water, and 20 to 25 around it. Another rock of similar character was also found, examined and accurately located off the entrance to Whaleton bay, where 18 fathoms is marked on the chart. There is eight feet of water on the top of this rock at low water, with from 12 to 15 fathoms close around. These are the two principal dangers found during the Quadra's cruise. There are two other rocks in Malaspina straits, east-south-east of Cape Cockburn and distant from the cape about two miles. There is three fathoms of water on the northern one, and four on the southern one. They are evidently from the soundings obtained around the two highest points of a submarine ridge, about half a mile long. The depth on one side is about 60 fathoms, and about 20 on the other. Opposite the northern one on the Nelson Island shore, Captain Walbran had a large white cross painted on a conspicuous boulder, with the trunk of a small tree a little distance behind also painted white. The cross and white trunk is one lead over the three fathom patch, at a distance from the shore of one-quarter of a mile. Several reefs were also examined and accurately located before the Quadra returned to Victoria. On these reefs it is understood that several vessels engaged in the northern trade have grounded at several times. They are now known and no doubt will soon be marked on the chart to the benefit of all navigators.

Marine.

It is understood the City of Kingston will on April 17th, change to her old time making the day run to Victoria and the night run up the Sound.

The steamer Transfer went up to New Westminster to temporarily replace the William Irving on the Fraser river route. The Transfer was fitted with new boilers, and is now one of the fastest boats in British Columbia waters.

To restore grey hair to its natural color as in youth, cause it to grow abundant and strong, there is no better preparation than Hall's Hair Renewer.

Argyle House

JUST RECEIVED

1 Case Lace Curtains

2 1-2 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, 50c. a pair. New Patterns.

2 1-2 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, 60c. a pair. Double border.

2 1-2 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, 75c. a pair. Extra value.

3 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, $1 a pair. A very pretty design.

3 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, $1.25 a pair. A nice curtain for bedrooms.

3 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, $1.50 a pair. A good Curtain for sitting rooms.

Double Width Curtain Net, for long Curtains, 6 yds. for $1.

Curtain Net, for short Blinds, 10c. a yard.

ART MUSLINS in all widths and prices.

J. Horner & Co.

C. P. N. CO., LTD., STEAMER
DANUBE
Meyer Master
Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf,
—FOR—
Skidegate and Way Ports
TUESDAY, APRIL 10th,
At 6 o'clock p.m.
For freight or passage, apply at office of Company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C.
The company reserves the right to change this time table at any time, without notification.
JNO. IRVING, Manager.
ap15

Bankrupt Stock ... Sale ...

The whole Bankrupt Stock now in the Stanley House will be offered for Sale for 60 days, commencing

Tuesday, April 3rd,

$37,000 Worth of Dry Goods to be sold REGARDLESS of former prices.

This is the Largest Stock ever offered in this way in British Columbia.

Remember the time and place: Tuesday morning at the Stanley House, Douglas St.

Watch this space for further ads.

The British Columbia Sugar Refining Company, (LIMITED) VANCOUVER, B. C.

Manufacturers of Refined Sugars and Syrups of the Highest Quality. Guaranteed Absolutely Pure and Superior to any others in the Province.

PRICE LIST

SUGAR—	Powdered, Icing and Bar, in Bbls.	5⅝c. per lb.
	Paris Lumps, in Bbls. or 100 lb. bags,	5⅝c. "
	Granulated, " "	4½c. "
	Yellow, according to quality,	3¾ to 4¼c. "
	100 lb. Kegs ⅛c. more, Half Bbls. ¼c. more, Boxes ½c. more.	
SYRUPS—	30 Gal. Barrels,	2½c. per lb.
	10 " Kegs,	2¾c. "
	5 " "	$2.00 each.
	1 " Tins,	$4.25 per case of 10
	½ " "	5.75 " 20

Payment by Spot Cash. All prices subject to change without notice. Special terms for lots of 100 Barrels and upwards.

NO CHINESE LABOR EMPLOYED.

Hard Times

And how to improve them. By keeping your money at home and using

PENDRAY'S

ELECTRIC SOAP, 20 bars for $1.
BLACKING, 5c. per tin.
EXTRACT OF SOAP, 2 pkgs. for 25c., 5 lbs. for 50c. (This is the finest Washing Powder in the market.)
DOMINION STOVE POLISH, 5c. per block.

Ask Your Grocer for Pendray's

And refuse any other substitutes. This will give employment to the unemployed and to your children.

Extra Choicest Moyune Gunpowder Tea 80 cents per lb.
R. H. JAMESON, - 33 Fort Street.

FRESH AND RELIABLE

Seeds THAT WILL GROW is what you require if you would have a bountiful crop of Vegetables and Flowers. We can supply you with the best seed in all varieties. Also thousands of

FOLIAGE AND FLOWERING PLANTS,

Now ready to select from

G. A. McTAVISH,
9 Park Road, Victoria.
Catalogues mailed free.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,
The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on head and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.
A. HYAMS - Manager

COUPON.

America Photographed.

PART 3.

Bring or send this Coupon with 10c. to the Times office and Part 3 of "America Photographed" will be handed to you. If sent by mail 2 cents extra will be required for postage.

Cut out now and present before the end of this week as this coupon will be withdrawn at that time.

Subscribers requiring portfolios to be sent by mail, to avoid writing a letter for each, may remit for the whole series or any part thereof, and portfolios will be mailed as issued.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

THE DOMINION BUDGET.

Sir Richard Cartwright Criticises the Government Policy.

Inadequate Reform of the Tariff--The N. P. Maimed But Not Rendered Innocuous---Sir John Macdonald and Protection ---Fosterian Fallacies Exposed.

Continued from Thursday's Daily.

Now, I have another thing to say to the hon. gentleman. There are certain documents which we ought to have had before being called upon to discuss this tariff. Then we ought to have that table of rates in the hands of the hon. gentleman, showing the practical discrimination against British goods under the tariff. The hon. gentleman cannot deny that such a thing exists. He wanted to keep it for his own private use, but some of us were favored with a copy, not with consent, I confess.

Mr. Foster—Tell us how you got it?

Sir Richard Cartwright—I am not bound to tell you. The thing exists and you cannot deny it.

Mr. Laurier—We got it by mail.

Sir Richard Cartwright—It came by Her Majesty's postmaster-general. Ask him.

Now, there is another point on which I have a word to say. The hon. gentleman made a considerable deal of the increase of trade. That is a good and wholesome sign. I join with him in congratulations on the increase in trade. It is one of the most cheering symptoms that has occurred for some time. Let us understand what it means. He would give us to understand that this increase of $6,000,000 in the total volume of trade, this increase from $241,000,000 to $247,000,000 is an extraordinary and unprecedented thing.

Why, sir, I look back to the year 1873 and what do I find? I find that we had then a total volume of trade of $217,000,000. Does the hon. gentleman know what that means? Let me tell him, sir, that it means that in 1873, twenty years ago, with a population of three and three-quarter millions all told, we had a total trade of something like $57 or $58 per head, and to-day with a population of five millions we have a total trade of not $50 per head. This means that we are fifty millions of dollars short relatively of the standard we had obtained in 1873. Well, sir, I am glad to see that we are going up the hill, but on my word I do not see that an increase in 20 years of about thirty-three millions of dollars giving an average total trade of $50, less than the figure we had attained in 1873, should quite reconcile us to all the other facts that I have alluded to.

I think that before the hon. gentleman asks this house to come to a decision upon his proposals he ought to have stated fairly and candidly to his own colleague the minister of marine, what, at long last, he is going to do about the French treaty. This treaty affects our revenue and we ought to know what the hon. gentleman proposes to do. The hon. gentleman has admitted that the public honor is in no respect pledged to this French treaty. The hon. gentleman made that clear, perfectly clear, the other day when he stated that the government had not made up their minds as to what they would do with this treaty, because they had to wait to hear what one or two deputations of temperance men and vine growers would have to say about it. That cuts from under the feet of the hon. gentleman and from under the feet of the government, of which he is a member, the opportunity to pretend that the honor of Canada is in any way concerned or affected in implementing this treaty. That being so it was his bounden duty on coming down to this house with his budget to tell us what they proposed to do with this same French treaty.

The house knows, sir, that this government is a 20-knot government; the finance minister told us that some time ago; and being a 20-knot government, of course it is bound to have a 20-knot Atlantic service. The fast service is going to cost us at least $750,000 a year, which, capitalized, is equal to $20,000,000. Not one word of notice do I find in the estimates not one syllable did I hear in the budget speech yesterday as to whether that alarming item of $750,000 was or was not to figure as an increase of part of our expenditure. Surely it cannot have slipped the mind of the hon. gentleman along with the fish products. Will not the hon. gentleman tell us whether we are to have that $750,000 added to the expected deficit of $1,500,000 which he has told us would result through loss of revenue caused by his tariff changes? Will not the hon. gentleman relieve my anxiety on this point now?

Mr. Foster—Not just now, sorry.

Sir Richard Cartwright—I think this is very hard and very unreasonable.

Mr. Foster—You have all you can do now.

Sir Richard Cartwright—The hon. gentleman ought to know, and he ought to be able to tell us. He ought not to make a budget speech involving large reductions of duty without informing us not only of the general expenditure in the main estimates, but also if there are to be any important supplementary charges. The hon. gentleman ought to have given us this information, and if his supporters know their duty they will insist upon having it brought down before this debate is over.

Well, sir, there was another subject we ought to have known something about, upon which the same policy of ostrich-like delay has been followed. We ought to know what the hon. gentlemen opposite intend to do about their prohibition commission. We ought to know if our excise revenue is in danger through a measure of a prohibitory character, we ought to know if they intend to take steps to give a plebiscitum and if so whether they will implement the decision of that plebiscitum after it has been taken.

Then there is another consideration to which many of us in the house on both sides have called attention and that is the debt of Canada, and by that I mean not merely the public debt of the Dominion, but also the provincial debt, the municipal debt, the railway debt and the private debt, is exceedingly large. The plain truth of the matter is this, that pardonably, perhaps, a few years ago when we were not aware at the rate at which our population would increase our clothes were cut considerably too large for us, we have a suit which is more fitted for a population of 15 or 20 millions than for a population of five millions. What on earth do we want with 15 or 16 cabinet ministers? Sir, it would be high treason to say it or I would ask what do we want with a couple of Speakers.

There is no doubt whatever that the general range of our departments is far too extravagant. Now, I want to say to the finance minister because it has been my disagreeable duty, as I daresay it has been his duty, to cut down the estimates of my colleagues ruthlessly, I would just call attention to this fact. We had substantially the work to do that he has, the real difference is very small. Civil government, which is more particularly under the control of the government of the day, in Mr. Mackenzie's time, cost altogether about $823,000. The hon. gentleman to-day asks for $1,475,000 for doing the same work.

Canadians will endorse the statement that Canada to-day, above all things and before all things, must be made, if it is going to prosper, a cheap country to live in and a cheap country to produce in. More than that, Canada above and before all things, must have access to larger markets, and notably and most important of all markets the market which is to the south of us. Sir, if the hon. gentleman's follies before temporarily blocked that opportunity, if they deprived us of the chance which already existed half a dozen years ago of obtaining access on reasonable and honorable terms to the United States, all the more need to-day for lower taxation, and all the more need to-day for saving every penny we can, because with that market excluded, Canada must compete for her living in the whole world. She will get no favor in English markets. She will not be able to induce the English buyer to take a pound of Canadian beef, or a pound of Canadian cheese, or a pound of Canadian butter, or a pound of Candian product of any sort or description, unless Canada can undersell any producers in the English market open to the whole world on equal terms. But, taking it as a whole, it appears to me that the hon. gentleman has gone on this principle and to a certain extent he is perfectly consistent in going on this principle. He has selected certain large and important industries owned and engineered by wealthy firms and wealthy individuals and the kind of persons, in short, whom it is convenient to approach about election time. They have substantially escaped, but the minor thieves are to be slaughtered to some extent.

The hon. gentlemen, as I have remarked, are thoroughly consistent. All through they have been quite willing to sacrifice half a dozen little clerks who might have been convicted of nefarious practices, but the hon. gentlemen have always been careful to draw the line at officials who knew too much. Sir, this is a certain form of virtue which has been adopted by the minister of justice as well as by the minister of finance. The minister of justice was perfectly willing to sacrifice John Charles Rykert on the eve of a general election. The minister was perfectly willing to sacrifice an unpopular colleague whose presence might have stood in his way, but the hon. gentleman is very careful about giving up any protected industry which can be milked to some purpose for the corruption fund. We do not forget that the founder of the N. P. told the gentlemen of the Red Parlor that the hogs for whom he shook down the acorns must take a fair division.

After all, it is really a return to first principles. Everybody knows that in the last resort the government of a country depends on the good will of those who furnish the supplies, and it is pretty clear that whatever we may do here the real supplies which go to grease the inner machinery of government, that extraordinary and intricate machinery of which we got a little glimpse in the case of my honorable friend the P. M. G., we know, sir, perfectly, where the oil and the grease to make that machinery work harmoniously comes from and whence it must be supplied.

I observed that the honorable gentleman took occasion to quote the case of the United States by way of proving to us, as he alleged, that our tariff was enormously lower than the tariff in the United States. Now, had the honorable gentleman examined the question with any care he would have known this, no intelligent protectionist would ever deny it, that the larger the area over which a protective system is spread the less consequence it is how high duties you may impose. It is a very serious thing in a small country to impose a protective tariff, even apparently of moderate dimensions. It exposes you to many evils which do not exist yet in a larger country. I tell the honorable gentleman that it is possible for the United States to have an almost prohibitory tariff, and it would not do them anything like the amount of mischief that a very moderate protective tariff would do in Canada. The reason is obvious. The United States are a great country; they are rather a group of thirty nations than a single nation. They extend from the tropics to the Arctic zone, they extend from ocean to ocean, and so do we, but under circumstances of much more disadvantage. Our country consists of three or four isolated groups, separted from each other by tracts of wilderness, which can only be traversed at very great cost and very great expense for freight. In this respect the portions of our country are separated from each other, and what is more, they have not any very great facility for mutual interchange. A great many of the burdens of the people have only been touched, not substantially lightened, and it will be the interest, and it will be the duty of the government, if they do their duty, to see that the relief is made effectual, and not as it is at present, a mere skin-deep relief, a mere 2 1-2 per cent., or a mere 3 per cent., when double or treble that is required to render any real and substantial relief to the people who are suffering from it. The indirect effect of this, as everybody knows, has been very serious to us.

It being six o'clock, the speaker left the chair.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Mr. Speaker, I much regret that it was not in my power to bring my remarks to a close before six o'clock, and I shall endeavor not to trespass on the patience of the house any longer than is absolutely necessary. At the same time, there were one or two points alluded to by the hon. finance minister which cannot be passed over entirely in silence. The honorable gentleman, among other things, endeavored, consciously or unconsciously, to give the stamp of his authority to a very absurd fallacy as to the number of persons who are really interested in these same protective duties. Now, sir, this is a triple fallacy. In the first place, there is not one shadow of justification for alleging that the 367,000 persons, be they the same, more or less, who are down as engaged in manufacturing industries, are in any shape, form or way benefited by the imposition of high taxes. In the next place the honorable gentleman, as I pointed out before, entirely ignored the fact—a fact which ought to be perfectly well known to him and others—that an immense number of those industries which were supposed to owe their existence to the protective policy had been in existence and were flourishing industries under the revenue tariff which prevailed up to 1878; and in the third place, the honorable gentleman ignores the really well known fact—known to every man who has examined carefully the industries which now exist in our various towns and villages, more particularly in Ontario, that a great number of the industries which were doing well and flourishing under a revenue tariff, have wholly and entirely disappeared under a protective tariff. Taking these three things together, I allege that it is a most gross mistake to assert or insinuate that these 367,000 persons who are stated to be engaged in manufactures are as a whole dependent on the existence of a high tariff. In the volume of the census which has been lately published, and as to which, by the way, it appears to me that it has been very inartistically arranged, if do not know what particular minister is especially responsible for it, I find a list of the persons engaged in the manufacturing industries.

I have called attention to the fact that superficially and apparently the sugar makers, the sugar refiners in Canada were barely 171. Of course, I am aware that there is some mistake there. The minister of finance alleged, though he did not give details, that something like 1,900 persons were so employed. What he meant by that I do not know. Sir Richard then gave a list of those who were supposed to be benefited by the tariff. The total was 241,219.

Meantime, sir, we have the census returns in our hands. These returns ought to convince, I believe really they have convinced all the more intelligent among the supporters of the government, that something must be done to stop this fatal atrophy which is spreading over large sections of what ought to be the most prosperous portions of the Dominion. Sir, is it to be tolerated, that to-day we should be taxed to death, and that the fertile island of which my honorable friend (Mr. Davies, P. E. I.) represents should barely add 100 souls to its population in ten years? Is it to be tolerated that, as I have said, all over the Maritime provinces the total increase of population is barely 1 per cent. in ten years? Is it to be tolerated that our ratio of increase should fall—to the proper shame and scandal of the people and government of Canada—that in this country, with room for 100,000,000 more than there are here to-day, the increase in Canada should fall far below the increase in some of the longest settled and most densely populated countries in the known world? The people in the southern states are subject to almost every affliction that could befall a conquered people, yet it is worthy the notice of the people of Canada that in these ten years, these seven of eight states which had suffered most of all by war and subsequent evils had gained 14 per cent. in population. Yet, sir, in the ten years from 1881 to 1891 the whole of Canada, Quebec, Ontario and the Maritime provinces, scarcely gained 8 per cent.

Other markets may be developed in the future, I do not know what can be done with our brethren at the antipodes, perhaps the minister of trade and commerce will announce in due time, but at the present time Canada has only two markets that are of any value, the rest are mere side shows at best. The government, largely by their foolish conduct, have debarred us out of the one, at any rate it has done nothing and is doing nothing to secure us access to the American market. I say, and I have pointed out before, that Canada is above all things and before all things a part of North America, and what injures the United States will most assuredly injure us; there is at best but a short delay before the reflex action of misfortune in the United States is felt here. More, I can tell the honorable gentleman, Mr. Foster, whom I do not see in his place, and I can tell the honorable gentleman's colleagues, that if they think Canada escapes scot free from the results of the commercial cyclone or tornado which swept over the United States they are enormously mistaken. It is within my knowledge—if the honorable gentleman doubts let him go down to Montreal or let him go to Toronto and consult any broker in large business or any banker in large business, and he will be told that among the fruits of the disasters that overtook the Americans was this, that a great number of millions of Canadian capital have perished altogether. It is also a delusion to say that for an enormous number of articles of great value to us, the British market is the best market for many things that Canada produces, and for producing which she has special facilities. The British market at the best is a second best and second rate market, and the only true and really valuable market is a market which extends over 3,000 miles along our southern border. You must remember that when you talk of the British market you talk of a market in which no special privileges are or can be given to us. There is a long and costly transport intervening between us and the English market. Our climate, in some important respects, makes farming to-day and makes living here more expensive than it is in England. In my judgment, human labor will always be pretty dear here, and I do not know that I regret it. I do not want to see my countrymen brought down to the level of living, a man, a woman, and half a dozen children, for eight or nine shillings sterling per week. I am glad, therefore, that labor is dear here, and likely to be dear, and it is an important element in estimating the cost of production here, and it is, I repeat again, a most important additional reason for reducing the cost of protection to the lowest figure.

It is frequently stated, or perhaps rather insinuated, by the minister of finance and his colleagues, that this side of the house is inimical to manufactures. No statement can be more untrue, no statement can be more without foundation, in fact. I most fully recognize, we all recognize, the enormous importance of manufactures in every country. We all desire every possible good to all honest manufacturers who are willing to put their brains and their capital and their energy against the brains and the capital and the energy of other people either here or elsewhere. Sir, what do our manufacturers need? They need above all things and before all things larger markets. They manufacture under great difficulties in this country. Their market is smaller even than it appears to be by reason of the extraordinary extent and shape of this country. It would be nearer the truth to say our manufacturers in many cases have a market but for three millions instead of a market for five. But they need another thing, they need more prosperous customers. They need that the farmers with whom they deal and to whom they must sell the great bulk of their goods, should be more prosperous, for in their prosperity all manufacturers who desire to prosper would, I believe, find theirs.

Now, I am not going to say that this tariff has not some good points. This tariff has some good points, because the minister of finance has taken the several motions which have been moved time and again, year after year, from this side of the house, and has, under compulsion, embodied them in his tariff. (Cheers.) Therefore, and therefore only, this tariff has some good points. These honorable gentlemen opposite have been long in learning, but for incorporating these I give them credit, and I will enumerate them too. The house will remember, I have no doubt, that year after year we denounced specific duties, that in speech and in motion we pointed out the extreme injustice done to the poorer class of the community by this operation. The government have removed to a large extent specific duties in obedience to our demenad and in consequence of the feeling we created in the country, and so far the tariff is an improvement. Honorable members will remember perfectly well that when the McKinley tariff was imposed and when honorable gentlemen opposite, who spurned American dictation, were compelled to alter the sugar duties, we pointed out the injustice that was being committed to the consumer. My honorable friend from Brant (Mr. Patterson) moved that all sugar up to No. 15 be made free. He also moved that other sugar should be admitted at a rate of 5 1-100 of 1 per cent. What does the finance minister do? He follows as nearly as he possibly can to the exact and literal wording of the motion made by my honorable friend from Brant and embodies it in the tariff. Here is my honorable friend (Mr. Mulock) champion of the farmers and of binding twine. Does the house forget how year after year he brought up the needs of the farmers and the necessity of a reduction in the duty on binding twine? The honorable gentlemen opposite have seen the error of their ways, and though they have not made it free, as they might well and ought, they have reduced largely the duties. On this side of the house we repeatedly denounced the duties on barbed wire, on iron and on other articles, and on looking over this tariff, while it is in some respects modified and improved, we find that all the modifications and all the improvements and everything good in it consists of the adoption of motions and suggestions that were made in the public interests from this side of the house and this side only. (Cheers.)

Sir, as I have said, it is not possible at this hour, and with the information we at present possess, to enter into anything like a minute examination of this re-adjustment.

So far as I can judge from the statement made last night an immense amount of the modifications is of the most superficial and trivial description. We find reduction of 2 1-2 per cent. in some cases and 5 per cent. in cases in which four times that reduction should have been made. I am sure the ministers do not know, and I think the trade cannot yet judge, how far the abrogation of the compound duties and the substitution of very considerable high ad valorem duties will from the time being produce any substantial relief. It may in the long run by reason of the improvement constantly going in mechanical processes, but I doubt exceedingly if much of the re-adjustment is at all fair. Take the case of agricultural implements, it is right that there should be a reduction. It is very proper that a reduction has been made. These are farmers' tools and are of the first necessity to them. Without them, as the honorable member for Winnipeg (Mr. Martin) will tell you, farming in the Northwest would be almost impossible. It is perfectly right to reduce the duties on them, but it is only just that when you reduce the duties on those that the iron and steel of which they are composed should be put on the same footing as the raw material of the cotton or woollen manufacturer. Reduce these duties as much as you like, but at the same time reduce the iron duties, give those manufacturers fair play, and remember that in giving them fair play you give the farmers fair play, because the cheaper the manufacturers are able to produce those articles, the cheaper the farmer will get them and the less difficulty there will be in the way of cheap production. And what is true of them is true of the other workers in iron, and there are a great many of them. This industry, although I have no statistics because these returns are so imperfect, I cannot see them, employ quite as many men as the cotton industry or the woollen industry. Why, I should like to know, and I repeat the question, should the cotton spinner obtain his material, his cotton, perfectly free and the woollen spinner obtain his wool free and the agricultural implement maker be mulcted in very heavy duties on the iron and steel he employs. True some trifling reduction has been made, but nothing at all in my judgment equal or adequate to the loss which they sustain by reason of the very heavy iron duties maintained. I have my doubts and I have reason for my doubts, as to how far the government mean honestly to carry out this tariff. Under our present customs law I have observed that the government have most improperly—or perhaps I should say the customs department—arrogated to itself a power which is practically equivalent often to adding 30, 40 or 50 per cent. to the lawful tax. The customs authorities have chosen to take on themselves this power—that when a Canadian merchant purchases goods for a fixed sum, cash paid on the other side or elsewhere, the

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To Take Effect at 9.00 a.m. on Thursday October 17th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ UP.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays.	Miles from Victoria.	STATIONS.	NORTH BOUND READ DOWN.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Saturday.	Miles from Victoria.
	Ar.	Ar.				Lv.	Lv.	
	7 00 am	2 30 pm	0	VICTORIA		8 30 am	3 00 pm	14
	7 14	2 44	2	HILLSIDE		8 16	2 46	12
	7 22	2 52	3	QUADRA STREET		8 08	2 38	11
	7 27	2 57	4	BURNSIDE		8 03	2 33	10
	7 31	3 01	5	GORGE		7 59	2 29	9
	7 36	3 06	6	SUTHERLAND		7 54	2 24	8
	7 41	3 11	7	TILLICUM		7 49	2 19	7
	7 46	3 16	8	GALVIN'S		7 44	2 14	6
	7 51	3 21	9	PLEASANT DALE		7 39	2 09	5
	7 56	3 26	10	HILLSIDE		7 34	2 04	4
	8 01	3 31	11	GOLDSTREAM		7 29	1 59	3
	8 06	3 36	12	PLATFORM		7 24	1 54	2
	8 11	3 41	13	GOLDSTREAM		7 19	1 49	1
	8 16	3 46	14	SHAWNIGAN LAKE		7 14	1 44	0
	Lv.	Lv.				Ar.	Ar.	

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Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

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(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 22,

Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 12:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 3 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Mayne Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 12 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

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12 30 am	Lv	73	Pt. Townsend	30 Lv 10 30 am
3 30 am	Ar	110	...Victoria1...	0 Lv 7 30 am

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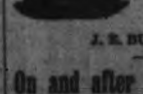

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THE TIMES Delivered, New, Nobby SPRING SUITS. New Cut. New Patterns B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

customs department disregards the invoice altogether, and the arbitrary action is done at the bidding of the manufacturer, who, engaged in producing similar articles, and by increasing the price the duties are thereby raised to an enormous extent. This is a fraud—a gross fraud; it is a very tyrannical proceeding, and it is a power which has been grossly abused and it is one which the house would act wisely in speedily taking away from these gentlemen.

"One thing I must congratulate the government on, and that is their capacity for swallowing not only their own previous protests on the subjects, but their predecessors' too. In this tariff the government have justified to the full all criticisms that have ever been levelled at the past tariff from the opposition benches, and they show now to the people by their own confession how outrageously they have been plundered by the imposition of specific duties and similar inventions in times gone by. But the government have, I think, unwittingly done one good thing. The government have pointed out the road to the future. If we be true to ourselves, and if the people be true to themselves, it will be to their advantage, and that in the near future. The gentlemen opposite are like engineers who have broken down their sea-wall in order to avoid a temporary rush of water, and they will soon discover that there is a good deal of truth in the statement made by one of their supporters from Cape Breton: that, be the tariff good or bad, when you begin to pull the bricks out, the whole arch will soon crumble about your ears.

HISTORICAL RETROSPECT

Sir, I may be pardoned perhaps for indulging in a brief and it shall be a very brief historical retrospect. I have been a member of this house for a longer period than I quite care to recollect. I was a member of the Canadian legislature which preceded it, and in my judgment there have been within the last 27 years no less than four distinct occasions on which the people of Canada might have obtained great advantage by a wise policy. One occasion took place when Confederation was initiated in 1867. At that time Canada occupied a position of marvellous advantage towards the United States. Our taxes were one-third of theirs, our debt was one-third per head of theirs, and had that been wisely taken advantage of, it would have been possible then to have introduced in Canada a system of free trade which would have satisfied even my hon. friend from Charlotte, Mr. Gilmour. It would have been possible at that time to have introduced a system which would have practically compelled the people of the United States to pay the greater part of the custom's house duties in Canada, that opportunity was lost, partly, I believe, by the unfortunate fact that at that time, that bold and daring statesman, Sir Alex. Galt, ceased to be the minister of finance of the Macdonald ministry, and was succeeded by a gentleman, who, although of undoubted ability, had not much experience up to that date in that particular walk. However, whether for good or for evil, that opportunity, and it was a great one, was lost, and I have the experience of no less experienced a man than Sir Francis Hincks for saying that if he had been in Canada at that time he would have availed himself of it to the utmost.

In the year 1873 another opportunity and a great one was given to us, we had prosperity due chiefly to the great prosperity of the United States. During these half-dozen years we had prosperity far more than we expected. We had a great surplus of revenue and we were in a position to have very largely reduced our taxation then. Instead of that we chose, for reasons that I will not now repeat, to throw them all away and to add four millions of dollars unnecessary and needlessly to our annual expenditures. We chose to pave the way for the deficits the minister of finance alluded to, and we chose to embarass our whole future without the smallest justification in my mind.

Another opportunity presented itself in 1879. Say what they please, we had then surmounted the grave difficulties that our predecessors in office had left behind them. It was perfectly clear that prosperity was coming fast, because it was perfectly clear that the United States were emerging from the cloud of oppression that overspread that country, and we know it, and I knew it, and you will see that I stated in detail in the very last speech as finance minister; that within a few brief months at the uttermost, trade would resume its normal proportions, and the very moderate revenue tariff we then had would have afforded us all, and more than all, we required for proper government. That opportunity was thrown away too.

There was, whether ministers hear it or not, another magnificent opportunity given us in 1888, when Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bayard on the one hand and some of the leaders of the Republican party on the other hand, expressed their earnest desire to enter into fair and equitable arrangements with Canada, and, sir, it is a noteworthy fact that when in 1888 I made the speech which I then delivered on reciprocity with the United States it is within the recollection of hon. members of this house that the then finance minister, Sir Charles Tupper, took excellent good care—and I knew the reason why—not to oppose me or to say one word on the subject in opposition to my speech. The hon. gentleman, I won't say, was conveniently ill, but he was conveniently absent for four or five weeks during that time and did not in the least interfere with his carrying on his ordinary vacation.

Now sir, these four opportunities have passed and gone, but I believe, sir, that another opportunity is offering the people of Canada, if not at once, at any rate in not many months and on the use that they may chose to make of it depends, in my judgment, whether Canada shall enjoy the prosperity that her resources warrant her in expecting, or whether Canada shall go floundering on in the slough which is now adding to our poulation at the rate of one per cent. a year and at a loss of a million and a quarter of her population in ten years or thereabouts.

I have been accused by hon. gentlemen opposite, and I have been accused by their press of being most pessimistic in my utterances. Why? Because I have seen what was coming and I had warned them in time. But I am not so pessimistic as they suppose. I believe, for my part, that out of this evil good my come, although it may astonish the honorable gentlemen to hear it. I look upon all these things to a certain extent in a young nation like the diseases incidental to infancy. Protection, sir, is like measles, in itself it is not so very formidable, but it has a very dangerous secondary symptoms, and the most dangerous of these is, as I have often pointed out, the inevitable and terrible corruption which, under the system of protection to manufactures, is the certain consequence of protection. Fortunately, the people are beginning to understand this.

These gentlemen, whether they know it or not, whether they desire it or not, have really made radical reforms possible and I believe if my friends of the Liberal party rise to the occasion, that it may pave the way for a completely new system in good time. I do not want revolution; I want reform. But I desire to see genuine fre etrade brought about. I desire to see genuine equality of taxation brought about, so that every man shall bear a burden not altogether in proportion to his expenditure, but in proportion to his means. Thereby sir, will a power of the state be established on a true and broad basis, thereby would, for the first time perhaps in our history at any rate real justice be done, so far as the system of taxation prevailed between man and man. It is possible for us, it is possible for the people of Canada after all is said and done, to set the example to other nations and do not be as they have been up to the present time, dragged tamely in the wake of other people.

Sir, I believe that we may yet succeed in developing our resources as they ought to be developed, and yet more that we may develop our people as they ought to be developed, and show ourselves worthy of the inheritance of half a continent.

And now, sir, these hon. gentlemen challenge us, these consistent mortals who are shocked at our inconsistency, demand our policy and in especial they demand mine. Sir, they shall have it. I announced my policy years ago, and my policy from first to last, from the time I was finance minister down to this day, has been to do away with protection. How I do not care. If free trade would do it, I was for that; if continental free trade or reciprocity with the United States would do it, I was for that. If a revenue tariff would do it, I was for that. Always and at all times, from the time I was finance minister until this day, until this present hour, I have set my face like a flint against recognizing in any shape or way the tyranny of protection.

Sir, they demand our policy. Well, sir, they shall have our policy, and here I believe I speak for my hon. friends beside me. Our policy is death to protection and war to the knife to corruption. Sir, we strike and will strike for liberty and freedom from this system of protective taxation and I tell the hon. gentlemen that we will not rest until the slavery that they have imposed upon us has become a thing of the past and until Canadians are as free as Canadians ought to be free to make the most they can of the opportunities God has given them and, sir, that the hon. gentlemen may have the question answered I move:

"That all the words after 'that' be struck out and the following inserted in place thereof: 'While recognizing in the reductions proposed an admission to that extent of the evils inflicted on the people by the system of high protective duties, this house is, nevertheless, of the opinion that the amendments suggested, being based on the principles of protection and not solely on the requirements of the service, are inadequate to afford satisfactory relief from the burdens of excessive and unfair taxation; that the highest interests of Canada demand the adoption of a sound fiscal policy which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade, and hasten the return of prosperity to our people; that, to that end, the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government, should have eliminated from it the principle of protection to particular industries at expense of the community at large and should be imposed for revenue only; that it should be so adjusted to make free or bear as lightly as possible on the life, and to promote freer trade with the whole world, particularly with Great Britain and the United States.'"

Methodists to the Pope.

Chicago, April 5.—Methodist ministers in Chicago at their regular weekly meeting yesterday passed resolutions of appeal to the Pope for the extension of the same religious freedom in South American countries that prevails in the United States. Prominent workers and writers of the Methodist denomination in this city, who are fully conversant with the state of affairs which has drawn out the expression of the pastors through the resolutions, say the exigencies of the times in view of the persecution and ill-treatment of Protestant missionaries in the countries of Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia have made such a stand imperative. It is denied that there is in the resolution any evidence of weakness on the part of Methodist missionaries, and that, reduced to extremes, they have been compelled to beseech the head of the Roman church for aid and protection. It is said that the resolutions were framed to draw the Pope's attention to a state of religious intolerance existing among part of his people of South America for the good of religion generally. The sentiment which led to the passage of the proposition was stirred up by the Rev. J. F. Thompson, a Methodist missionary from Montevideo, who has labored in the South American republics. Mr. Thompson declared that the Catholics in Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia are not possessed of the charitable qualifications of their brethren in the United States, and he attributed their condition to ignorance and to a hereditary abhorrence for any form of worship except that which has prevailed in those countries for years.

The gloomy fears and the weakness of soul, of which so many complain, would disappear if the blood were made healthy before it reaches the brain. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies and vitalizes the blood, and thus conduces to health of body and mind.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic.

San Francisco, April 5.—The exhibition of fish which was opened in the eastern arcade of the horticultural and agricultural building this morning, was one of the most interesting features brought forward in connection with the exposition. The arrangement is that the different fish merchants of San Francisco shall make displays from day to day during the week, each consisting of exhibits selected by the exhibitors, without limitation on the part of the exposition management. The display is decidedly unique and interesting. At yesterday morning's meeting of foreign commissioners, county commissioners, exhibitors and concessionaires, a resolution was passed to the effect that the report of their previous action endorsing as a body a reduction of the rate of admission was unauthorized and was not a true statement of the sense of the commission.

Washington, April 5.—The commissioner of Indian affairs has received the following telegram from Captain A. E. Woodson, acting Indian agent at El Reno in Oklahoma, regarding the trouble between the Cheyenne and Arraphoe Indians and the cattle men: "A courier arrived with a report from Upper Wichuta stating that on the first instant, in an altercation between the Indian chief Hill and W. S. Breeding and T. S. Carter, at Indian camp on Panther Creek, Chief Hill was shot twice by Breeding and mortally wounded. He then got his gun and shot Breeding twice, killing him, and fired another shot at Carter, breaking his arm. The Indians are all peaceably disposed and were at the time living on their allotments and engaged in farming, but fears are now entertained that this affair will cause them to collect again in bands. Troops under command of Captain Hunter have been dispatched to the scene of the trouble. The whites are greatly excited and the newspaper reports of the affair are greatly exaggerated.

Salt Lake, April 5.—The Horn silver concentrator works and orehouses, located in Frisco, Utah, were destroyed by fire this morning. The burning timbers fell into the mine and the fire was communicated to the timber and shafting, so that every level was soon a roaring furnace. The mine is feared to be badly damaged on account of numerous caves which must have resulted. The loss to the surface works will not be less than $200,000 in buildings and machinery, while the loss on the mine is as yet unknown. It will be difficult to give any figures for some time. The mine was one of the most prosperous in Utah and was one of the few which has remained running in spite of the low price of silver.

Washington, April 5.—The house has pased the senate bill to put in operation the recommendations of the Behring Sea court of arbitration. The president and Secretary Gresham learned of the passage of the Behring Sea bill a few moments after the house had acted, and both expressed gratification at the prompt response of congress in what is considered little less than a national emergency. The president has no intention of permitting any delay to intervene, when the engrossed bill with the signatures of the speaker and vice-president reaches him. It is expected to reach the White House soon after noon to-morrow, and will be immediately approved. In the meantime the necessary steps for enforcing its provisions will go forward with all possible rapidity. The secretary of the navy has never had any official communication on the subject, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, and he has not yet issued any special instructions to the naval officers commanding the ships of the patrol force, but on the decision some time ago reached by the cabinet to carry out the findings of the Paris tribunal, Secretary Herbert has already ordered every available ship to rendezvous at Port Townsend or Unalaska by May 1.

San Francisco, April 5.—Captain Whitelaw has commenced another attempt to get the machinery from the wrecked steamer City of New York. The hull is now completely under water and it will be necessary to blow out one side of the ship with dynamite to make an opening through which to haul out the boilers.

Tacoma, April 5.—William Bredemeyer, a prominent British Columbia and Sound assayer, was found dead to-day in his room. Paralysis is given as the cause of death.

They Like Plenty of Spice.

Chicago, April 5.—There is trouble brewing among the students of the women's college of the Northwestern University at Evanston. The young women are now allowed to read those papers from which all accounts of the Breckinridge-Pollard case has been clipped, and as a consequence many harsh things have been said and many indignant tears have been shed. Three weeks ago newsboys in Evanston experienced a boom in business. Every morning and evening carriers staggered toward the women's college under a huge pile of papers, and returned empty-handed. Just what the girls were interested in was for a time only surmised, but it leaked out it was the racy accounts of the famous breach of promise case that the young women were after. Saturday night the dean, Emily Huntington Miller, and an assistant, surprised a roomful of young women listening with bated breath while one of their number was reading the most sensational part of Col. Breckinridge's confession. When the newsboys went heavily laden to the college next morning they were unceremoniously ejected by the janitor without the sale of a paper, and the girls have not since been allowed to see a paper except those from which all reference to the case has been clipped.

Indians on the Warpath.

Washington, April 5.—A long dispatch has been sent out from El Reno, O. T., to the effect that Red Moon's Indians and settlers have had a fight on the Washita river, 115 miles west of El Reno, and fifteen Indians and as many whites have been killed. Red Moon is said to be moving up to Washita with 150 bucks, while 175 armed settlers have gathered at Seger. The military authorities deny the story of the battle. They say that on April 1, near Washita, a quarrel arose between two white men and Chief Hill, a Cheyenne, concerning the ownership of a pony. Chief Hill was shot and mortally wounded by one of the white men, L. Breeding, and the latter in turn shot by the chief and killed. Chief Hill also shot the other white man, T. S. Carter, in the arm. The body of Breeding was taken in charge by the United States marshal to await a coroner's jury. The Indians are quiet and propose to await the action of the authorities rather than to resort to reprisals for the killing of the chief.

Commander Heyerman's Punishment.

Washington City, April 5.—The court-martial in the case of Commander Heyerman, commanding the Kearsarge found him guilty of negligence in suffering his vessel to run upon the reef and inefficiency in the performance of his duty. He is sentenced to be suspended from duty for two years on waiting orders, but to retain his present number of commanders. Because of his long and faithful service all the members of the court recommended clemency by the reviewing authority. The navy department is making an effort to recover the plate of the Kearsarge, carried to Jamaica by native wreckers, and historical relics of the famous old ship.

Don't Delay

Its your duty to yourself to get rid of the foul accumulation in your blood this spring. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine you need to purify, vitalize and enrich your blood. That tired feeling which affects nearly every one in the spring is driven off by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great spring medicine and purifier.

HOOD'S PILLS become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION

Mortgagee's Land Sale.

SATURDAY, April 14, at noon.

I have been instructed to sell at my Salesrooms, Wharf Street, Victoria,

Under power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, registered in the Victoria Land Registry Office, in charge book, vol. 10, folio 417, No. 12,500 B, certain lands situate at Victoria West, and comprising all that piece, or parcel of land known as the south half of lot 11, being a subdivision of lots 18, 19, 20 and 21, of twenty-five acre tract, Constance Cove farm (section 10) Esquimalt District, according to map 243, there are two dwelling houses on said lands and the sale is subject to the present monthly tenancies thereof.

For further particulars apply to Davie, Pooley & Luxton, 7 Langley street, solicitors for the mortgagees, or to

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

mar31

POSTPONED

AUCTION

Monday, April 16th, 11 a.m.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

—OF—

Valuable Real Estate and the Victoria Theatre and Buildings.

I will sell by auction at my salesrooms, Wharf street, Victoria, by virtue of a certain mortgage dated August 3, 1888, and registered January 21, 1889, in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, and by virtue of a bill of sale dated 4th day of March, 1889, and registered in the said Land Registry Office on the 5th of March, 1889, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Victoria, B. C., and known and numbered as lot 411, according to the official map of Victoria City, on the corner of Douglas and View streets, together with that fine building erected thereon, viz:

THE VICTORIA THEATRE

and the buildings surrounding the same, consisting of four stores on Douglas stret, and two stores on View street. There are 24 fine rooms upstairs, several of which are en suite; also, all the furniture, fittings, scenery, stage effects and properties belonging to the Victoria Theatre Company, Limited.

The above premises will be sold subject to a mortgage dated December 25, 1891. Terms of sale, cash; ten per cent. on fall of hammer. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer.

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

Ladies,

Mother Green's Tansy Pills. Used by thousands. Safe, Sure and Always Reliable. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. From all Druggists or mailed, free from observation, on receipt of $1.00. Sealed particulars, 2 cents.

LANE MEDICINE CO., MONTREAL, CAN.

For sale by Langley & Co., Druggists Victoria. m-w-Sly

Estate of A. J. Smith.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the creditors at the office of Geo. A. Perrin, Burnes Block, on Monday, the 9th of April, at 3 o'clock p.m.

G. A. PERRIN,
F. J. SCHWENGERS,
Assignees.

ap12-td

Fix this name indelibly in your memory

STAMINAL
STAMINAL
STAMINAL
STAMINAL
STAMINAL

and remember it is a Food and a Tonic combined.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

How Strange It Is

. . . . That most people
Value so little
The Money that they
Spend foolishly,
And at the same time
Begrudge every cent
Which purchases
A necessity.

Listen to This

Our Prices are as
Low and in most
Instances Lower
Than any Clothing
House in
The city.
Reliable Qualities,
Best Values.
In thinking over
Your wants
Remember

Cameron,

The One Price Cash Clothier,
55 Johnson Street.

WE HAVE THEM!

Nice Fresh Smoked Tongue
Swiss Cheese.
Edam Cheese.
Metwurst Sausages.
Brick Cream Cheese.

Erskine, Wall & Co.,

The Leading Grocers.

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN.)

Removed to 190 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Plumerfelt, Gorge Road

SING KEE,

34 Herald Street, Victoria, B. C.

Intelligence Office.

All kinds of Chinese Labor supplied at short net notice. Contracts taken m1-tf

THE GREAT

Hudyan.

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

Hudyan is purely vegetable.
Hudyan stops Premature ness of the discharge in 20 days.
Cures LOST MANHOOD
BEFORE AFTER

Constipation, Dizziness, Falling Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts. Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures debility Nervousness, and develops and restores weak organs. Pains in the back are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private ailments.

Premature ness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 30 days by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages (1 v $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
1032 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
Government.

NOTICE.

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. D. H. Adams, after this date.

Dec. 23, 1893. D. H. ADAMS.

WE CLAIM

To be the only house in B. C. where you can be fitted with glasses which will give comfort and ease to the eyes.

To furnish glasses FAR SUPERIOR in quality to any you can obtain elsewhere.

F. W. Nolte & Co.,

ONLY OPTICIANS OF B. C., 37 Fort St.

417 Hastings St., Vancouver.

Victoria City Electoral District.

The office of the Collector of Voters for Victoria City Electoral District will be open on and after Saturday, the 31st inst., at the Court House, in the Provincial Police Court Room; entrance at rear door of the Court House.

J. B. McKILLIGAN,
Collector of Voters.

mar 30

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

In the matter of the "Winding up Act" and amending Acts; and in the matter of the "Victoria Iron Works Company, Limited."

By an order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia dated 30th March, 1894, it was ordered that the above-named company be wound up by the said court under the provisions of the Winding up Act and amending Acts; and by the same order William Monteith, of the city of Victoria, was appointed official liquidator of the said company.

Dated 31st March, 1894.

DAVIE, POOLEY & LUXTON,
Solicitors for the Petitioners.

m31-1w

S. A. STODDART

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.

Nickle Alarm Clocks $1.10.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE.
132 Government street.

Private entrance on Pandora street. Business strictly confidential. s19-tf

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

Plans and specifications for certain alterations and repairs to City Hall can be seen at the office of Mr. E. Mallandaine, architect, where tenders will be received until Monday noon, 9th April. Tenders can also be sent in separately for the erection of a Morgue for the City.

Five per cent. of amount of the proposed contract must accompany each tender, and will be returned, as usual, to unsuccessful bidders.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

(Sd.) E. MALLANDAINE,
Architect.

City Hall, Victoria, March 30th, 1894 ap2

VICTORIA RICE MILLS

ROLLER FLOUR MILL

62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

Aluminum Alloy Composite

HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO

Iron, Steel and Brass Founders

3 1-2 per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 30 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystallizing, prevents blowholes and sponginess.

Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and steel, with iron and copper, previously considered an impossibility.

Price, $5 per 100-pound box, $38 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $80 per ton.

Book containing government official reports of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

The Hatchfield Furnace and Refining Co.,
Newport, Ky.

Legislative Electorates and Election Act, 1894

VICTORIA CITY ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming to be registered as Voters under the provisions of the above Act, in order have their names inserted in the Register of Voters for the Victoria City Electoral District, must apply forthwith to the Collector of Voters at his office in the Court House, Victoria, where forms of application may be filed up.

British subjects of the full age of twenty-one years, having resided in the Province of British Columbia for twelve months and in the said Electoral District for two months immediately previous to the date of application, and not being disqualified by any law in force in this Province are qualified to be registered.

Forms of application may be obtained at the office of the Collector, Court House Victoria.

Victoria, March 31, 1894.

J. B. McKILLIGAN,
Collector of Voters.

ap3-tf

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

NANAIMO NOTES.

Topics of the Day in the Black Diamond City.

P. Watelet of the Tumbo Island mines company, reports that they have three diamond drills at work there now.

Ah Chung, the leper, who is to be sent to Darcy Island, is 27 years old and has the disease in the worst form.

Last evening the members of the unconquered Hornets, and a number of invited guests sat down to a magnificent banquet in the Palace Hotel dining parlors, to do honor to the Hornets who carried the token of victory away from the Oregon and California football teams at the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco. Dr. McKechnie acted as chairman, and A. McKinnon, chief of city police, vice-chairman.

The New Vancouver Coal Company's launch "Skip," caught fire this morning at about 5 o'clock and was entirely gutted, owing to the high wind prevailing, which sprang up about 4:30. The alarm was given from the machine shop and the company's men were soon on the spot, doing all in their power to subdue the fire. As we go to press the fire is only smouldering, the engine and boilers being intact. The launch was used for carrying the miners to and from Protection Island, and was brought here from San Francisco.

The trial of the celebrated criminal libel suit, McKenzie vs. Gallagher, otherwise the Nanaimo Reform Club against the proprietor and editor of the Daily Telegram, was begun yesterday in the court at Nanaimo before J. Planta, P. M. T. R. E. McInnes and C. H. B. Potts were examined at considerable length. The court adjourned until Tuesday.

A SHOCKING SURPRISE.

Delta Gives Davieism Another Nasty Black Eye.

New Westminster, April 6.—A meeting was held at Ladner's Landing last night at the call of the government organizers to test the feeling and get an expression as to the candidate in the government interest most acceptable to Delta electors. Two-thirds of the audience were opposed to the government and a lively meeting was enjoyed in which Davieism got the worst of it. The promoters were afraid to put their cut-and-dried resolutions, and the meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock. The result was a surprise and a shock to government followers, who were certain Delta was still faithful.

Richmond municipality electors will meet on Monday to nominate candidates to the opposition riding convention.

In Westminster government supporters are worried over the situation. They admit the task before them is about as hopeless as anything could be. The canvass for support has been discouraging.

Stage Wealth.

A careful estimate places the aggregate amount of money that changed hands in the thirty-seven dramas enacted last evening in this city and Brooklyn at $1,276,000. In the affairs of stageland money plays as important a part as it does in real life, and where is there a theatre goer who has not commented upon the reckless manner in which the mummers throw about the wealth which the property man has bestowed upon them? The mortgage upon the old homestead is paid in stage money, in extreme cases with a cheque, by Banker Fayerweather, the local millionaire, with as much ease and nonchalance as if he were buying a glass of root beer in the village drug store. In another scene we see the same financier seated by the practicable fireplace in his library, with his head bowed upon his hand and his attitude one of grief and despair. He has just learned that there remains in the bank to his credit but $322,000, and unless he can raise nearly double that sum before morning he will be ruined. In this awful emergency he succeeds in borrowing the sum from precisely the last man in the world who would be apt to help him, the wealthy suitor of the banker's niece, Agnes Chichester. The same wealthy suitor, Harold Wheatcake by name, makes a great record through the whole play by his prodigal generosity towards maid servants in impossible caps and gowns, tattered vagrants, poor relations and other characters to whom in real life very little would be given. The liberality of stage villains has also been the subject for admiring comments for many years past. A stage villain will, in order to gain his own ends, deal in the most generous manner with the hostler who poisons his rival's horse, the servant who carries a message for him, and any one else who will serve his purpose. This always makes a big impression on the audience, despite the fact that the villains of real life are apt to be particularly mean and thrifty, even when engaged in carrying out their schemes of wickedness.

The stage money of an earlier day was always "a purse of gold," which was the recognised price of everything, from a king's ransom to a cabman's fare. This purse, which still survives in romantic drama, is a popular form of legal tender among actors, because it is an easy thing to toss and because the gold which it contains chinks merrily when it falls to the ground. But the stage money of today is in bills, and fully one half the plays now on the boards would be incomplete without a display of this fictitious wealth. The stage hero usually carries his money in his vest pocket, extracts it from its hiding place with his thumb and forefinger and tosses it heedlessly away. He does not look at the denominations of the bills he parts with nor ask for change. In view of the importance which stage money plays in modern entertainments, it is interesting to tell that it is very strongly made of green paper, backed with tough muslin, and that it costs so little that it is impossible to induce rustics to come into town from Scholarie and buy it. During the present hard times money has been more plentiful in stageland than ever before, and it has been subjected to so much wear and tear that it is proposed by a theatrical printer to make a new issue of bills backed with asbestos.—New York Sun.

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TRY

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$20.00 per ton.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Three Chinamen, Nig Ye See, Nig Yee Chung and Fong Chung Yuen arrived here by the steamer Tacoma on Wednesday morning, having been deported by the United States government from Tacoma. When they arrived they paid the necessary fees and intended to land, but were held by Captain John Hill of the Tacoma, although they produced their receipts for fees paid. Application was made to the court for their release and Mr. Justice Drake made an order that they be set free which was accordingly done. It is supposed that they were smuggled into the States from Canada and were caught.

The divisional court yesterday, consisting of Justices Crease, McCreight and Walkem, heard the appeal in Wood and Gold. The appeal is from an order of Mr. Justice Drake setting aside the award of the arbitrators as to the value of the Albion Hotel, Vancouver, on the ground that a witness had talked to one of the arbitrators in reference to the matters referred apart from the sitting of the arbitrators. The grounds of the present appeal were, among others, that the award was good under the arbitration act and that the conversation referred to was only a casual one and not such a taking of evidence ex parte by an arbitrator as to avoid the award; the evidence as to the conversation was contradicted. P. Davis, Vancouver, for the respondent. Appeal dismissed. J. J. Godfrey, Vancouver, for the appellant Wood and Egert.

The Way Gold is Lost.

The Washington Star prints the following: The two most eminent living writers on the precious metals, Suess and Soetbeer, have recently published a very alarming statement. It is to the effect that the total amount of gold dug out of the earth annually suffices only to supply the present demand for that valuable substance for use in the arts. Not a bit of the new product of the mines is available for coinage. Trinket use and waste in manufacture exhaust the whole yield. If this is correct then gold must vanish from circulation before long, because the output of the gold mines of the world is diminishing rather than increasing, and there are few fields left to explore. But Uncle Sam's metallurgists say that it is not so. The writers quoted fail to consider the fact that the gold employed in the arts is utilized over and over again. It goes through a sort of cycle. Articles of jewellery often disappear, but are seldom lost. When through accident they pass out of the possession of the well-to-do, they go to the poor and sharp-eyed, who sell them or pawn them. Thus it is incited up eventually and reappears again in other shapes. This is what is termed the "invisible supply" of that metal. There are a number of unavoidable causes of loss of gold. The first and most important of these is by abrasion. Jewellery loses much weight in that way, especially rings, which are usually 18-carat, and are worn rapidly. Coin suffers much less, but still considerably from wear. All gold leaf is a total loss to the gold stock of the world. When used for decorative purposes it is never recovered. It is not employed for filling teeth nearly so much as formerly, "porous gold" being substituted. But, of course, the gold utilized for teeth is a total loss, and in the aggregate it is enormous. If it be supposed that the average dwellers in cities of this country has 50 cents' worth of gold in his or her mouth, which is placing the figure very low, it will be seen how great is the waste in this form. Each succeeding generation takes so many millions of dollars' worth of the metal from the world's stock in this way. Some gold is lost in remelting, though all possible means are taken to reduce it to the lowest possible figure. Not only are the floors swept and the dirt treated for the recovery of the yellow substance, but the wooden planks are burned eventually with the same object. Even the shoes of each man who works with the metal are subjected to the chemistry of fire yielding a small "button" of the precious material. At Tiffany's workshop in New York each artisan engaged in polishing gold stands inside of a big funnel, with a wide mouth, which has a strong suction draft. This draft takes in all dust and floating particles from the air. It swallows the filaments ground from the buffing wheels, and these, with whatever else has been caught, are deposited in a receptacle, forming a sort of felt. This felt is scraped out, pressed into bricks and burned, being thus made to yield the gold it contains.

The Boom in Wild Beasts.

There is a sudden and unprecedented increase in the demand for wild animals at present, but not only for the continent, but for the United States. The stocks in most of the European zoological gardens have decreased of late, a shrinkage partly caused by the closure of the Soudan by the dervishes.

In America the popularity of the great menagerie at the World's Fair has created a sudden demand for wild animals of all kinds. Circuses and private menageries are competing with the zoological gardens and scientific societies for rare and interesting animals, and the demand for America is far greater than for the continent of Europe.

After five or six years of neglect there is such boom in the wild-beast trade as is hardly remembered. Until the expeditions which Hagenbeck and others have despatched into Central Africa, and into Borneo and the west coast of Africa, return, there is little to fall back upon by the average supply which arrives without system and in chance ships. A single purchase by an agent from Philadelphia Zoological Gardens included a leopard, a hyena, a pair of cheetahs, a Bornean bear, antelopes, emus and other birds.—The Spectator.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

YACHTING.

BENNETT BUYS VIGILANT.

Boston, April 5.—James Gordon Bennett has purchased the cup-defender Vigilant for $30,000. A. G. McVey, the veteran yacht designer of this city, received yesterday afternoon an authentic confirmation of the rumor to this effect, which has been afloat for several days. The story of the purchase says further that the Vigilant will be taken to England this summer and will be raced during the yacht season in foreign waters. Captain Terry has been engaged as skipper.

BENNETT'S INTENTIONS.

New York, April 6.—The New York Sun says it is J. G. Bennett's intention to race the Vigilant against the Valkyrie and Britannia in English waters.

CRICKET.

HIGH SCHOOL CLUB.

Officers of the High School Cricket club were elected yesterday as follows: President, Principal Paul; vice-presidents, A. J. Pineo, B. A., and A. B. Neill; captain, E. P. Johnston; secretary, W. N. Winsby; treasurer, J. McTavish; committee, W. B. Smith, B. Schwengers, W. Lorimer and C. Wilson.

THE GUN.

EASTERN SPORTSMEN.

New York, April 6.—Crack shots from all over the country went over to Dexter Park, on Long Island, this morning to open a three days' national tournament. Few pigeon shooters of note in the country were missing from the crowd that loaded the deck of the ferry boat engaged for their accommodation. The competition for the grand American handicap, of a guarantee value of one thousand dollars, will take place to-morrow.

THE RING.

SLAVIN BANKRUPT.

London, April 6.—Frank Slavin, the all-round ruffian and pugilist, has been adjudged bankrupt. Liabilities £700; assets, one pair of fists and a very bad record.

POLO.

B. C. WON EASILY.

San Francisco, April 6.—At the polo game between the B. C. lacrosse teams and a picked team of San Francisco players, at the ice skating rink last night, the former won by a score of two to nothing.

Prehistoric Surgery.

Prof. Victor Horsley, of England, recently made some interesting statements relative to trephining the skull in the stone age of human history. The people of that age were no higher in the scale of civilization than savages of a very low type, but there is proof convincing enough to surgeons that they perform the operation. The speaker stated that if the wound in an injured skull healed the sharp edges became rounded, and if there is a kind of worm-eaten appearance around what once was a wound, it means that there was inflammation at the time of healing. He exhibited representations of prehistoric skulls having these appearances, and urged that these were sufficient proof that the owners survived the operation performed something like 5,000 years ago. In one instance he found that the hole had been scraped out of the skull, and that at the present time among the Kabyles of North Africa two days are occupied in performing the operation. Sometimes the trephining was done by drilling a number of holes with a bone drill and then breaking down the small partitions; at others it was done with a stone saw. If a savage suffered in the head from a blow, trephining was resorted to, and doubtless the sufferer from fits, who was considered to be "possessed," was relieved by a similar operation. The holes generally were made immediately above those parts of the brain where an injury would produce fits. Often the piece of bone was replaced in the skull, and at other times it was split up into amulets.

An Emperor at the Plough.

In order to emphasize the importance of the cultivation of the soil and to encourage his subjects to follow agricultural pursuits, the emperor of China sometimes performs certain rites at the "Emperor's field," and goes through the form of ploughing and other work of the husbandman. One day recently the emperor set out at daybreak from his palace with a numerous and magnificent train of courtiers and others. Before breakfast the emperor arrived at the shrine of the deity presiding over agriculture, and his majesty stopped to offer up his thanksgiving and sacrifices. After changing his dress the morning repast was served, at the end of which the emperor proceeded to the field, at the four corners of which were erected four pavilions, where the seeds of wheat and other cereals were placed. In the centre were numbers of magnificently attired courtiers, each holding aloft a many colored flag, while on the sides of the passage were scores of aged and white haired farmers, each having in his hand some agricultural implement. Placing his left hand on the plough and holding a whip in his right hand the emperor began the ceremony of the occasion. By pre-arrangement the officers did their allotted share, some wielding the agricultural implements, while others scattered seeds out of the baskets as if sowing, while the emperor was busied with the plough, which was hitched to a richly caparisoned bullock, draped in yellow and led by two of the emperor's bodyguard. On the emperor finishing his round at the plough the three princes were ordered to go through the performance, and after them nine courtiers had their turn, after which the performance closed. Having received the greetings of his officers the emperor returned to his palace.—Chicago Herald.

Did Shakespeare Know Anything?

When we come to think of it Shakespeare could not have known much, not even how it feels to wear a set of false teeth.

He never even saw a lucifer match or a steel pen, and his ignorance in the art of photography was only equalled by the lack of knowledge he possessed about the typewriter.

If he went to a fire it was probably only to stand in a line and pass buckets of water, the fire engine being something he was intirely unacquainted with.

He never held his ear to a telephone and listened to his wife while she read out a list of little articles she wished him to bring home; he never rode on a tramcar or in a railway train, and as far as an electric railway, why, he had never heard of such a thing.

He never knew the feelings which a boy experiences when wearing long trousers for the first time, because he never wore such things in his life.

He never tried to ride a bicycle, never used roller skates, never saw a stove, knew nothing about such well-known things as ploughs any reaping machines.

He never knew what it was to swallow a postage stamp by mistake while moistening it (not because he could not swallow, but because he had never seen a postage stamp) and we have yet to learn that he could tell the difference between an eighty-one ton gun and a repeating rifle.

The question is, what did he know?

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—A J Hamblan, G W Haynes, S C Kirk, J J Walsh, R Collister, W H Armstrong, Mrs McGilivray, Andrew Forrest, J P Ford, Dr Morrison, Mrs Draper, Thomas Ash, J A Lloyd, T M Henderson, Colonel Peters, Rev Thompson, Miss Mansfield, E Hughes, G H, C J Olsen, S G Campbell, D McGilivray, J Funke, Mrs Lloyd.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—E. Squires and wife, J W McGilivray, H Wolfins, M J Evans, Thos Hodge, W Reed, B Everett, Ira Johnson and wife, Mm Miller, E Evans, Jos Anderson, E M Jackson and wife, W C Fox.

Per steamer Louise from New Westminster—Mr and Miss Hemans, Moss Cole, F Rogers, Miss Harvey, C Beech, R Fox, F Parmeter, A Von Volkenburg.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—Order T B Langley & Co, T Shotbolt, Schl Hastie Lockhart & Co, A McGregor & Son, Clarke & Pearson, E B Marvin, Johns Bros, McL & McF, P McQuade & Son, R A Brown, Steamer Sadie, Wood & Orr, Dom Exp Co.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—Schl Hastie, Erskine Cameron Fleet & Co, Sami Gray, Johns Bros, Vale & Brooks, Simon Leiser, Province Pug Co, G Henderson, Campbell & Anderson, H L Salmon, Jos Sears, P McQuade & Son, Jno Meston, J B Taylor, S Schoen, Francis Smith, C W Roger, Estate Geo Morrison, Allice & Ault.

Per steamer Louise from New Westminster—B C Cattle Co, R Porter, L Gordon, Parker, Von Volkenburg, W & R, J Tolick, Cullin & Franklin, Oriental Hotel, Miss E J Harris, R P R & Co, Gus Holmes, J J Grant, R J Matthew, B & K M Co, Hartman & Co, Vic Transfer Co, W Robson, T Redding, D K Chungman, L Dickenson.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

"When I was a Boy,"

Writes Postmaster J. C. Woodson, Forest Hill, W. Va., "I had a bronchial trouble of such a persistent and stubborn character, that the doctor pronounced it incurable with ordinary medicines, and advised me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I did so, and one bottle cured me. For the last fifteen years, I have used this preparation with good effect whenever I take

A Bad Cold,

and I know of numbers of people who keep it in the house all the time, not considering it safe to be without it."

"I have been using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for 30 years, with the most satisfactory results, and can cheerfully recommend it as being especially adapted to all pulmonary complaints. I have, for many years, made pulmonary and other medicines a special study, and I have come to the conclusion that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral occupies a position pre-eminent over other medicines of the class."—Chas. Davenport, Dover, N. J.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

THE NEW LINE

Of Life Insurance, Or Natural Premium.

Which is the better and cheaper form? The old line or the new?

Massachusetts Benefit Life Association

Has written in the first fifteen years of its history four times as much insurance as the Mutual Life; seven times as much as the New York Life in the corresponding period, without any foreign business. Only first-class risks. Full security with the government. 40,000 members. $125,000,000 insurance in force. $9,000,000 paid in losses. $2,000,000 cash surplus. All policies are incontestable after three years. Insured may at any time after one year apply his dividends to the payment of his premiums, or draw them in cash. There is no restriction upon residence or travel. You may collect one half the face of your policy in cash in case of permanent disability.

Agents wanted, to whom good terms will be given. Apply by mail to

O. O. BIGGER,

mr24 Provincial Manager, Vancouver, B.C.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED WHOLE TENDERS

Will be received until 3 p.m., Monday, April 9th, next, by the undersigned for the erection of a brick and stone gymnasium for the City of Victoria, to be built at the Central School.

A deposit in the form of a marked cheque payable to the order of the City Treasurer for the sum of 5 per cent. of the amount of tender, must accompany each and every tender, otherwise it will not be entertained to insure consideration.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. C. EWART,
Architect.

Office, Room 17, Duck Block. ap2

NICHOLLES & RENOUF,

LIMITED.

Agricultural Implements.
Builders Hardware.
Paints and Oils.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

N.B. TRADE MARK THE VARNISHED BOARD ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE WRAPPED.

Priestley's Cravenettes

Ladies who dress well are now wearing these waterproof goods for cloaks, wraps and all over garments. No other material is so satisfactory. They are Rainproof, Porous, Durable, Stylish, Healthy, Comfortable. When asking for them ladies should be sure to say "Priestley's Cravenettes." 7

Progress IS THE ORDER OF THE AGE...

NOTE THE COMPARISON.

The Old Fashioned Tub and Pail.	The Tub and Pail of the Day.
Heavy and cumbersome.	Light and neat.
Leakage by shrinkage and swelling.	Leakage impossible, being impervious to moisture and temperature.
Its very life depending upon a couple of iron hoops liable at any moment to come off.	No hoops on the new article nor none required.

The New Kind is made by.....
Insist on your Grocer having it.

Eddy

WHOLESALE PRICES

DIRECT TO PURCHASERS.

They are THE BEST Ever Offered

You will save fifty per cent. by sending for them. Why not deal direct and get the Best Stock at Best Prices and in Best Condition?

PRAIRIE QUEEN NURSERY, HENRY W. ASH, Prop., West Union, Iowa.

FOR SALE

6 Lots--2 Corners

ONE ACRE

The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

THREE LOTS

Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.

J. E. CRANE,

30 Broad Street.

REWARD.

A Reward of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) will be paid for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on or about the morning of the 18th inst., placed or caused to be placed or exploded, a bomb or other dangerous explosive on or near the residence of Alexander Sharp, at Wellington, in the County of Nanaimo.

Signed,

R. DUNSMUIR & SONS.

Victoria, B.C., March 16, 894.

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders are required for the erection of a frame residence to be built on Wilkinson road, Victoria District. Plans and specifications can be seen at my office, where tenders will be received up till 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, March 31st, 1894. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

J. GERHARD TIARKS, Architect,
30½ Government St., March 24th, 1894.

Asbestos Pipes

ARRIVED AT.....

Morris'..

The Leading Tobacconist.

COLONIST BLOCK.

NOTICE.

First Street, between King's Road and Bay Street, will be closed to traffic until further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

mr31-tf

REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. J. STODDART, Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Has Removed to 88 Douglas Street.

Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivotting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures. Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Seal Skins for Sale.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon, 9th inst., for 315 seal skins now on board the schooner Henrietta.

The highest or any other tender not necessarily accepted.

By order of the Admiralty Court.

J. C. PREVOST,
Registrar.

ap12-5t